The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,575—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	For Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 52	For Ann.	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	7	Monthly	8

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Sunday Copy..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 3½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

On Lines and under—

First insertion ..... Rs.	5 0
Second do.	3 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions.....	0 2½ As.

4 lines, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.]
Price per Copy..... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. AFRICA, 2,032 Tons, on SATURDAY, 2nd August, 1879, at 3 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppy, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 20th July, 1879, at 4 p.m., calling at KURRACHEE, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BAHREIN, BUSHIRE, FAO and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, on SATURDAY, 2nd August, 1879, at 2 p. m.

FOR LONDON, via SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, on FRIDAY, 22nd August 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. PATNA, 1,780 Tons.

Saloon passage ..... Rs. 500
Second Class passage ..... „ 335

The Patna is due in London on 4th October. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

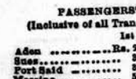
FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, on FRIDAY, 22nd August 1879. Cargo and Passenger rs for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Burmah's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Bombay, 24th July, 1879.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY

via SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	Without Wines
Suez	360	220	80	
Port Said	380	240	90	
Messina	600	340	140	Including Wines
Naples	600	340	140	
Leghorn	600	340	140	
Genoa	600	340	140	
Marseilles	650	350	145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agents.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:
MANILLA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st August 1879.
ASSIRIA to sail on MONDAY, 1st September 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

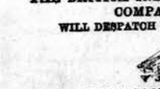
Passengers must be on board at 10 a. m. on the days of sailing, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.
Bombay, April, 1879.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. RYDAL HALL,
CAPTAIN OWEN LLOYD,
2,760 Tons, 400 H. P.

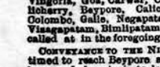


THIS Steamer will sail for LIVERPOOL on or about the 27th August.

For plans of Saloon and further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 24th July 1879. Agents.

"CLAN LINE STEAMERS."

BOMBAY TO GENOA AND MARSEILLES.



THE S. S. CLAN FRASER, Captain W. Cowie, will sail from Bombay as above on 8th proximo. For passage, &c., apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd July 1879. Agents.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

And a complete mitigator of Pain, A capital antidote for SCORPION STING and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Sold by Chemists all over the World.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENCY AT BOMBAY,

SCUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 36, Fir Market near Jummaa Masjid.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
— GIRGAUM	1835	250	E. Stewart	1st Aug.
(a) NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	8th do.
— SURAT	3141	580	W. E. Breese	15th do.
(a) AUSTRALIA	3663	660	G. F. Cates	22nd do.
— BANGALORE	2342	450	C. Fraser	29th do.
(a) POONAH	3130	550	J. Orman	5th Sept.
— VENETIA	2726	450	C. G. Perrins	12th do.
(a) PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	19th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (a) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.
For Passage, &c., apply to
ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 7th July 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	4th Aug.
KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	18th do.
GWALIOR	2732	450	J. C. Babot	1st Sept.
ANCONA	2100	600	E. G. Stead	15th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 2 p.m. on the day of sailing.
For Passage, &c., apply to
ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 7th July 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
KASHGAR	2621	450	E. J. Baker	15th Aug.
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	12th Sept.
ASSAM	3623	600	N. Stewart	10th Oct.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.
For Passage, &c., apply to
ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 7th July 1879. Acting Superintendent.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
FIRE RESERVE FUND ... £261,444

Fire Premiums after deducting Re-insurances..			
In	1870	...	£139,808
„	1873	...	£295,149
„	1877	...	£450,883

POLICIES issued and CLAIMS promptly paid without reference to Head Office, by
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 31st inst., Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey & colored piece goods, twist, &c., &c.

2 Cases white Doria scarfs.
3 Bales grey Dhooties.
10 „ grey T cloth.
2 „ grey Shirtings.
3 Cases blue yellow & white prints.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 29th July, 1879.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF HISTORICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND READING NEW BOOKS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell off by Public Auction (without reserve) at their room No. 4, Forbes and Meadow Street, Fort, a large stock of new books, on account and at the risk of concerned, viz.:—

Hand-book of London Bankers, Hours of Exercise in Alps, Ashes to Ashes, Arthur Bonniesale, Colymbia, Merrly England in Olden Time, Naval Architecture, Wonders of Bodily Strength, History of Book-sellers, Memoir of a Brother, as pretty as seven German tales, Alcock's Engineers book, Holdens Anatomy, Field Artillery Exercises, In the Golden Shell, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 29th July, 1879.

NOTICES.

For Sale at this Office.

BEST RED RULING INK.
MACHINE BLANKET
COARSE, 48 inch wide.

IRON STANDING PRESS.
In good order, very strong, with extra power size of platen 29 by 21.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
BLACK PRINTING INK.
ALSO
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS
FOR
CHILDREN CUTTING TEETH.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

The value of this well known Family Medicine has been largely tested in all parts of the world, and by all grades of society, for upward of FIFTY YEARS. Its well earned extensive sale has induced SPURIOUS IMITATIONS, some of which in OUTWARD APPEARANCE so closely resemble the original as to have deceived many purchasers. The proprietor therefore feels it due to the public to give a special caution against the use of SUCH IMITATIONS.

Purchasers are thereto requested carefully to observe the four following distinctive characteristics, without which none are genuine:—

1st.—In every case the words JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY, are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to EACH PACKET.

2nd.—Each SINGLE POWDER has directions for the dose, and the words John Steedman, Chemist, Walworth, Surrey, printed thereon.

3rd.—The name Steedman is always spelt with two EE's.

4th.—The manufacture is carried on solely at Walworth, Surrey.

Sold in Packets by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors, are 1s 1½d and 2s 9d each.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
MESSRS. TREACHER AND Co., LIMITED,
Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

HOCKIN'S
IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDER.

FOR IMMEDIATELY PRODUCING SEIDLITZ WATER WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST TROUBLE.

Is prepared from a correct analysis of the celebrated German Spring, the value of which for so many years has been fully recognised by the Medical Profession. From the combination of Saline Salts and Carbonic Acid, action upon the Digestive and Renal Organs is at once effected.

AS A SALINE APERIENT,

It is especially recommended in all cases of Biliousness, Indigestion, Sickness, Headaches, and other AILMENTS which are generally so prevalent in tropical climates. It is cooling, refreshing, and invigorating, and in cases of FEVERS will be found a most convenient and salutary obrifuge. It has stood the test of

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE,

and those who have once taken it continue use. from confidence in its medicinal qualities. As all the ingredients are in one bottle, it will be found most

CONVENIENT OF ADMINISTRATION.

Manufactured only by HOCKIN, WILSON & CO., 38, Duke Street, Manchester Square, London.
Wholesale Agents:
BOMBAY: Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited.
CALCUTTA: Messrs. SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S
WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.

TRADE MARK—"BLOOD MIXTURE."
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, can be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

Cures Old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS.

CURE OF RHEUMATISM AND SCORBUTIC ERUPTION.

The Elms, North Cheam, Surrey, S. 4th March, 1875.

"SIR,—I had been suffering from rheumatism for several years, together with scorbutic eruption of the skin, of a local nature, about the size of the palm of the hand, and was induced to try your Blood Mixture in consequence of two gentlemen in my neighbourhood having been cured of obstinate sores on the body. After taking two bottles, I became much better, and continued it up to the tenth bottle, when I found the rheumatism had left me, and my arm was healed. I consider it a most valuable medicine.

"You are at liberty to use this letter in any way you think proper, for the benefit of others. "Faithfully yours,

"To Mr F. J. Clarke." "THOMAS WATTS."

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in Cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS, and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist,
APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. AUGUST, Captain Berck, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL and are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING with DELIVERY ORDERS to my office for my inspection and counter-signature and TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS, failing which they will be landed without further notice at the expense and risk of the concerned. No responsibility for the condition of the Goods will be acknowledged after they leave the steamer's side, and no claim of any kind will be paid without bearing the Captain's counter-signature after steamer's departure.

COWASJEE JAMSETJEE,
Agent, S. S. August.
Bombay, 28th July 1879.

FOR SALE, Saccone's Gibraltar SHERRY, Hamilton and Grieve's (St. James') finest (dry) CHAMPAGNE, MacGregor's Carlowitz and other Hungarian WINES, Coyle and Co.'s BRANDY.

Reuterne	Rs. 13 per doz. qts.	
Australian Red Wine	15	„
Do. White „ Retsling	9	„

Sample bottles can be obtained. Price Lists of their other Wines, Still and Sparkling, Brandies, &c., &c., on application.

WM. WATSON & Co.
28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

Now Ready, 4 Sheets, Six Rupees,

WALKER'S NEW MAP OF TURKESTAN

And the countries between the British and Russian Dominions in Asia, mapped on the basis of the Surveys made by British and Russian Officers up to 1878, at the Trigonometrical Survey Office, Dehra Dun.

Scale 32 Miles to 1 Inch.

THACKER AND CO. (Ld.)

APOLLO PIER HOTEL, FORT.
NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

W. H. SARGENT, Proprietor of the late "Malabar Hotel," begs to inform those Ladies and Gentlemen who have kindly patronised it, that he has REMOVED into more convenient premises which possess every advantage, being more central, close to the Apollo Pier, with fine view of the Harbour.

Punkas and Baths in all the Rooms, which are large, airy, well furnished and clean,

The Proprietor trusts the same liberal support will be accorded to him as heretofore.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES
ATHLETIC SPORTS.
SATURDAY, AUGUST 23RD.

ENTRANCE FEE 8 Annas for each event, except Soldiers' Races, which are free. Entries will close on the 15th August.

ORDER OF EVENTS.

1. Long Jump.
2. 100 Yards Race.
3. Putting the Shot.
4. Race for Native Soldiers.
5. ½ Mile Race.
6. High Jump.
7. 1 Mile Walking Race in full Marching Order.
8. 120 Yards Hurdle Race.
9. 200 Yds for European Soldiers & Sailors in H. M. Service.
10. ½ Mile Race.
11. 3-Legged Race.
12. 200 Yards Handicap Race.
13. Sack Race.
14. Tug of War for Companies.
15. 150 Yards Consolation Race.

Handsome Prizes will be given for each event, including one from His Excellency the Governor.

Nos. 8, 10, 13, and 14 are open to Volunteers of the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railway Corps.

F. STOKES, Capt. and Adjutant,
W. M. TENNENT, Capt., B. V. R.,
Honorary Secretaries.
D. S. KEMP, Capt.,
Honorary Treasurer.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 168 OF 1878.

NANJEE PREMJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, residing at Vadachi Ghadee, outside the Fort of Bombay.....Plaintiff.

vs.

LUXMIDASS HUNSRAJ, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, residing in Modykhana Street, within the Fort of Bombay.....Defendant.

AND SUIT No. 70 OF 1879.

CURSONDASS THACKERSEY, of Bombay, Hindoo, a Minor under the age of 18 years, by his next friend, NARRONDASS LUKHMIDASS, residing at Mody Bay, within the Fort.....Plaintiff.

vs.

NANJEE PREMJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo, residing at Vadgady, outside the Fort.....Defendant.

WHEREAS by a Decree made in Suit No. 168 of 1878 by the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE PINHEY, dated the 16th day of April, 1879, it was ordered and decreed that the Defendant do pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rupees Two Thousand and Nine, Annas Thirteen and Pies Nine, for debt and interest and the costs of the suit when taxed and further simple interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum upon the amount of the said judgment from the date thereof until payment.

And whereas by a warrant of attachment of moveable property under Section 269 of the Civil Procedure Code, dated the 26th day of November, 1878, and issued in Suit No. 168 of 1878, in pursuance of the Order of the Honourable Mr. Justice Green, dated the 25th November, 1878, the following moveable property was attached, viz., the Khotia VASUDEV, Towards the satisfaction of the said Decree, and whereas by a Decree dated the 8th day of July, 1879, made by the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY in Suit No. 70 of 1879, it was ordered and decreed that the said Narrondass Lukhmidass do pay to the Defendant, Nanjee Premjee, his costs of such suit when taxed, such costs to include the costs of and incidental to the Judge's Summons, dated the 12th day of December, 1878, made in Suit No. 168 of 1878, wherein Nanjee Premjee was Plaintiff and Lukhmidass Hunsraj was Defendant, and Curnondass Thackersey was claimant, and it was further ordered that the Sheriff of Bombay do sell the Vessel named the Varisul.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of August, 1879, at 12 o'clock noon, the Sheriff of Bombay will, under and by virtue of the said Decree, dated the 8th day of July, 1879, in Suit No. 70 of 1879, put up FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Frere Land Reclamation Company's Bunder at Sewree, outside the Fort, the above-mentioned moveable property.

The sale will extend to the right, title and interest of the above-named Defendant, Luxmidass Hunsraj.

Each lot to be paid for at the time of the sale.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 28th day of July, 1879.

ATMARAM PANDURANG,
Sheriff of Bombay.

MESSRS. SHAPURJEE & THAKURDASS,
Attorneys for Plaintiff in Suit No. 168 of 1878, and for Defendant in Suit No. 70 of 1879.

SPARKLING BURGUNDY.

THE Undersigned solicit special attention to this delicious Wine.

The Consignment now on sale is full-bodied, rich in flavour, of exquisite bouquet, and well suited for invalids.

	Cash. Rs.	a.
Quarts, per dozen	38	0
Pints, do.	21	0

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

AT the FIFTY THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company held at Edinburgh on 22nd April, 1879, it was reported.

That for the thirteenth year in succession the amount of NEW BUSINESS had exceeded ONE MILLION SUMS ASSURED—a result maintained by no office in the United Kingdom continuously for so many years.

That during the last thirteen years alone, four and a half millions sterling, exclusive of bonus additions, had been paid to the representatives of deceased members, and

THE ACCUMULATED FUNDS are now upwards of FIVE MILLIONS AND A QUARTER STERLING, and the REVENUE upwards of EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING per annum.

Copies of Annual Report and all further information can be obtained on application.

GEO. OLIVER, Acting Secy.
BOMBAY BRANCH, 12, Rampart Row.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for those Advertisements as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED, a Competent Native SURVEYOR. Must be able to level, make Sections, Plot, &c. Apply to Agent, Nerbudda Coal and Iron Company, Limited, Gadarwarra.

WANTED, a PHOTOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND DARK SLATE. Apply stating terms to PYRO, care of *Bombay Gazette*.

SAGO SOUP, Macaroni Timbales, Pork Sausages, Lamb Cutlets, Beefsteaks, Olives, Curry, etc., TO-DAY Tiffin, Re. 1; Dinner, 1-8, TEMPLE BAR.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1879. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

BISCUITS, in Tins, Re. 1 each; SUPERFINE FLOUR in Tins, 7 lbs., 14 lbs. and 28 lbs. each, for up-country use. PEARCE, Confectioner, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OLD GLENLIVET.

THIS WHISKY is a blend from some of the most noted Distilleries in Scotland, and is guaranteed to consist of PURE MALT SPIRIT only. It is thoroughly matured, very mellow, and entirely free from any smoky or objectionable flavour.

As large holders of the different kinds from which the Blend is made, we are in a position to allow the various Distillings to become thoroughly amalgamated before being bottled, an advantage which consumers of the article will readily appreciate.

TREACHER & Co. feel that it would be an insult to the intelligence of their Constituents to *put forward* Chemical Analysis and Medical Reports regarding this "Fine Old Spirit," as, however, gratifying these may be in themselves, they are obviously useless as affording a guarantee, that the Spirit offered, is the same as that commented upon.

TREACHER & Co. consider that the proper test of excellence of any article, consists in the demand for it, and judged by that standard, the fact, that, the sale of their "Fine Old Glenlivet" has increased more than tenfold during the past three years, and continues monthly to increase, may be accepted as conclusive proof of its character and value.

Samples sent on application.

Per 1 dozen case .....Cash Rs. 22-8.

☞ SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO MESSES, CLUBS, CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES AND OTHERS FOR QUARTER CASKS, HOGSHEADS, AND PUNCHEONS, WHICH ARE ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK AT THE COMPANY'S WINE CELLARS, BYCULLA.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

SOUNDY & CO., RAMPART ROW & MEADOW STREET,
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF
PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, AMERICAN ORGANS,
IRON FRAMED PIANOS FOR INDIA,
Sole Agents and Importers of the
SMITH COMPANY'S AMERICAN ORGANS,
AND THE "HARMONICHORD" IRON FRAMED PIANOS,

Violins, Guitars, Basses, Violincellos, Banjos, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolets, Oboes, Saxhorns, Cornets, Sax Horns, Euphoniums, Helicons, Bombardons, Drums, Tympani, Cymbals, Triangles, French Horns, Bassoons, and every kind of Musical Instrument and Appurtenance.

Illustrated Price List free on application.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY.

MARVELS OF SCIENCE.

S. ROSE & CO., Bombay, supply
THE MACHINE
PHONOGRAPH,

Or Speaking and Singing Machine, invented and patented by T. A. Edison, with Stand and Machanism complete, including 200 sheets of Metal Foil.

Price Net Cash Rs. 800.

S. ROSE AND CO., Bombay, also supply
THE HAND PHONOGRAPH,

Being exactly similar to the original Instrument as invented by Mr. T. A. Edison. This smaller Instrument is specially useful to those who wish to make experiments with the Phonograph.

Price Rs. 300.

THE
MICROPHONE
IN ITS NEWEST AND IMPROVED FORM,

By which are made audible minute sounds that hitherto have been entirely unappreciable by the human ear.

"The sounds of writing on paper, the fall of particles of salt, and other wonderful accustical phenomena and the movements of insects can be heard at a very great distance."

Price, including Battery, one Telephone and Wire, Rs. 50.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF TELEPHONIC APPARATUS FOR OFFICES, RESIDENCES, FACTORIES, &c.
THE IMPROVED ELECTRO-MAGNETIC
TELEPHONE,
HICKLEY'S PATENT.

With more than 300 feet of Double Wire (making a circuit of more than 600 feet). Price per pair, Rs. 50.

ELECTRIC CALL BELLS for the above	each Rs. 30
BATTERIES for working the Electric Bells	each „ 20

EXTRAS.

MICROPHONES	each Rs. 10
BATTERIES	each „ 10
TELEPHONES	each „ 30
WIRE, 25 feet double length	each „ 5

Intending purchasers can see all the above instruments in working order at the Establishment of

S. ROSE & Co., 9, Rampart Row, Bombay.

HOSIERY
FROM THE BEST ENGLISH AND FRENCH MANUFACTURERS.

COTTON STOCKINGS (Ladies')	White, Coloured, Striped, and Black, in all prices and sizes.
THREAD „ „	White, Coloured, and Black, in all prices and sizes.
SILK „ „	White, Coloured, and Black, in all prices and sizes.
SOCKS and STOCKINGS (for Children)	White and Coloured, in all prices and sizes.
WOOLLEN STOCKINGS (for Ladies and Children).	

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MEIFFRE NEVEU & CO.,
6, HUMMUM STREET,
BOMBAY.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS,
23, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
AND
LOCLE, SWITZERLAND.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co. beg to draw the attention of their Constituents and the Public to their large stock of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold and Silver Watches.

From amongst their Stock they would particularly recommend their

Gentlemen's Watches in 18 carat Gold, open face, hunting and half hunting cases, with patent lever escapement, varying in price from Rs. 100 to Rs. 250.

At the same time they especially mention the Watches from Rs. 350 to Rs. 500 as very reliable time-keepers of excellent quality. And also their Pocket Chronometers and Watches with independent seconds in both Gold and Silver Cases, keeping the most accurate time as shown by their rate certificate from the Observatory.

LADIES' WATCHES.

Gold open face, hunting and half hunting cases, from Rs. 85 to Rs. 200.

Especially inviting attention to their Stock of Enamelled and Jewelled Ladies' Watches, priced from Rs. 250 to Rs. 500.

SILVER WATCHES.

In open face, hunting and half hunting cases, patent lever escapement, at Rs. 40, 50, 65, and 75 Key-Watches.

English Lever Fusee Watches, at Rs. 80 and 120.

"KEYLESS WATCHES," open face, hunting and half hunting cases, at Rs. 45, 50, 75, and 110.

This last one is fitted with the latest improvements, of the most excellent quality, and with a Gold-winding Nut and Gold Hinges.

GERMAN SILVER WATCHES.

Railway Lever Watches, at Rs. 40 and Rs. 60.
Railway Keyless (Silver) at Rs. 60.
Keyless Lever Watches at Rs. 25 and 35.

Also a large and choice selection of all Marked Gold Alberts, Ladies' Chains, Victorines, Necklaces, &c., &c.

Catalogues giving full explanations sent free on application.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

NOTICES.

THE Undersigned have FOR SALE the following, Messrs. CURTIS & HARVEY'S GUNPOWDER:—

F	Rs. 11 per barrel	25 lbs.	each.
FF	11-8	do	do.
FFF	12	do	do.
F	1 lb. tin	9 per dozen	lbs.
FF	do	9	do.
FFF	do	10	do.
F	½ do	10	do.
FF	do	10	do.
FFF	do	11	do.

The above prices are subject to 2 per cents. discount.
No. 6, 1 lb canister at Rs. 45 per case 25 lbs. nett cash.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co., Sole Agents.
May 16, 1879. No. 6, Apollo Street, Fort.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 21st June, 1879.

HORSES—REMOUNTS.

NOTIFICATION.

IT is hereby notified, with reference to the Advertisement of the 31st August, 1877, that the Government of India are prepared to PURCHASE about SIX HUNDRED and TWENTY (620) HORSES suitable for ARMY PURPOSES during the year 1879-80, classed as follows:—

Hussars		0	Field Artillery 227
Medium Cavalry		2	Horse Artillery 393

The purchases will be made by Remount Agents at the stations named in the margin.

Calcutta, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Agra, Morar, Meerut,	Bareilly, Umballa, Lahore, Mooltan, Sialkot, Rawul Pindi, Peshawar.

Except under special circumstances, purchases will be made only between the 15th September and 28th February.

Horses and Mares of all breeds will be received, but they must be within the prescribed age, 4 to 7 years.

After the expiration of three (3) years from the date of this notice, Greys will not be purchased for Horse or Field Artillery.

The average price for a remount has been fixed at RUPEES FIVE HUNDRED AND FIFTY (Rs. 550). Every horse presented for purchase will be valued separately, and higher or lower prices may be given provided that the average of the purchases does not exceed that limit.

(Sd.) H. K. BURNE, Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of India.
J. A. M. MACDONALD, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

CONTRACTOR'S PLANT FOR SALE BY PRIVATE BARGAIN.

THE SURPLUS PLANT, MACHINERY, STORES, TIMBER, &c., belonging to Messrs. GLOVER & Co., Contractors for the Prince's Dock, Bombay, the greater part nearly new and all in good working order, namely:—

WINDING MACHINERY, consisting of HIGH PRESSURE HORIZONTAL ENGINE by P. & W. Maclellan, Glasgow, built in 1876, in use 2 years, cylinder 12 in. diam, stroke 24 in., with six spare brasses.

TWO BOILERS, double flued, each 25 ft by 6 ft diam., with 2 mountings complete and 2 spare stop valves.

Donkey pump, iron chimney, cast iron drums, and 6,500 ft of wire rope.

This machinery has been drawing a load of 100 tons up an incline of 1 in 15. It will be sold in one lot or separately.

HIGH PRESSURE HORIZONTAL ENGINE by Clayton and Shuttleworth, cylinder 14½ in., stroke 24 in.

LANCASHIRE BOILER by do. 31 ft. 3 in. by 6 ft. diam., double

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 28TH JULY, 1879.

REUTER'S closing telegram from London of Saturday evening advises no movements of any kind which we have not already noticed.

The weather reports from up-country, we are glad to say, are decidedly more favourable. Seasonable rains are reported from all directions, and the crops generally may be considered out of danger for the time being. The short rainfall here, however, prevents people being quite so confident as they otherwise might be, and all anxiety will not disappear until we have a continuous general fall.

The Bank of Bombay returns for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Dec.	Rs.	26,14,301
Do. Branches	Dec.	,,	46,554
Other Deposits	Dec.	,,	16,70,275
Government Securities	Dec.	,,	48,008
Loans	Dec.	,,	2,76,930
Bills Discounted	D c.	,,	12,79,004
Cash with Correspondents	Inc.	,,	807,137
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	,,	29,54,684

The large reduction in the Cash Balance being almost entirely due to withdrawals of Government Deposits, the liabilities are reduced in proportion to Cash, and there is, therefore, practically no change in the position of the Bank. In all probability the Directors will make no alteration in their rates of interest and discount this week, but in the meantime the outside market continues easy and tending towards increased ease.

EXCHANGE.—Bar Silver at Home remains unchanged in value, and there is nothing here to affect the market, but owing, doubtless, to the different views entertained as to the future, some of the banks are buyers on more favourable terms, whilst others are sellers at previous rates. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand			...Is. 7 11-16 to 23-32d. p. Rs.	
Do.	6 months' sight		...Is 7 15-16d.	
Credits,	3	,,	,,	...Is. 7 27-32 to 2d. ,,
Documents,	3	,,	,,	...Is. 7½ to 29-32d. ,,
France	3	,,	,,	...2·10½ ,,

On Calcutta, rates are unchanged for demand, which we still quote at ¼ per cent. premium, but there are buyers at ⅜ per cent. discount for 60 days' sight.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is steady but not active. Of Fours there are sellers and buyers at Rs. 95, while Fours-and-a-half are firmly held at Rs. 101¼.

In SHARES there has been rather more doing in the way of "Satta" transactions amongst the brokers, but real buyers keep out of the market. Bank of Bombays are unchanged at Rs. 6624. In Press Companies the only movement reported is in Mofussils which are Rs. 5 higher. Land Companies are firm, and we quote a further rise of Rs. 10 in Colabas, and Re. 1 in Freres. Spinning and Weaving shares have been in more request, and some of the leading Companies have fluctuated frequently during the day, closing at a slight advance. We note a rise of Rs.10 in Dhurumsey, Great Eastern, Hindustan, and Oriental, and Rs. 20 per share in Manockjee Petits.

COTTON, although dull owing to the character of Liverpool advices, is no lower. A moderate demand prevails for the Continent for Omras which, combined with the requirements of the local mills for half pressed Dhollera and Compta, imparts a slightly steadier feeling. The receipts on Saturday were 170 bales, making 1,030 bales for the three days. Quotations are :—

Good Ginned Broach (nominal)...	Rs.	228	per candy f. p.
Good Omra (do.)...	,,	219	,,
F. G. F. do	,,	215	,,
G. F. do	,,	210	,,
Good Dholleras (nominal).	,,	222	,,
F. G. F. do	,,	216	,,
G. F. do	,,	210	,,

SEEDS.—Linseed is in request for export, and for the small available supplies of good quality sellers are now asking Rs. 7 per cwt. Rapeseed is dull at Rs. 6-13 to Rs. 6-14 per cwt. for Guzerat.

FREIGHTS show no special change. By steamer for Liverpool 22s. 6d. remains the nominal rate, and by sail 20s., but we have no heard of any engagements. For the Mediterranean and Adriatic ports 27s. 6d., payable here is the quotation. The steamers Elgin and Danish Monarch are both reported to have been chartered for Pilgrims from Singapore to Jeddah via Negapatam.

PIECE GOODS are not quotably altered. The ready demand remains very limited, but the improved accounts from up-country renders the feeling regarding the future somewhat more hopeful.

COALS are very dull, and we have not heard of any fresh business.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p.ct.	128
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	730
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 do	6624 xd
Bank of Madras	60,000	500	all	3 do	350
National Bank of India.	87,320	625	212-10	6 do	108

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alfred Manufacturing Co.	1,000	500	all		350
Alliance Spinning	50	2,500	all	30 p.	950
Anglo-Indian S. and W Company	30,000	10	10	Nil	61
Bhowanipur S. and F Company	30	2,000	2,000	c'o	300
Bombay United	50	1,000	all	do	610
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	do	500
Central India S. and W Company	2,50	500	all	do	550
Dharumsey Spinning	2,000	2,000	all	do	155
Empress S. and W. Co.	70	500	all	do	325
Great Eastern	1,40	1,000	all	do	775
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	87	1,000	all	do	750
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	70	1,000	1,000	do	475
Jawraj Ballon Mills	75	1,000	all	do	665
Khandelah Spinning	75	1,000	all	do	750
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	do	405
Madras Spinning	20	1,25	all	c'o	100
Madras U. Spinning	42	1,000	all	50 p.c*	1,100
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	80,000	50	50	Nil	10
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	30 p.c*	960
Morarjee Spinning	1,04	1,000	all	Nil	800
Massagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	do	90
National S. and W. Co of India	95	1,000	all	do	580
Oriental	4,000	125	all	do	625
Princess of Wales Spinning	60	1,25	all	do	65
Seacom S. & W. Co.	1,50	1,000	all	do	425
Soondercabs Spinning	68	1,000	all	do	475
Do do. & Weaving	68	1,000	250	do	120
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	50	1,000	all	do	650
Victoria Mills	55	1,000	all	do	475

* Per Share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New.)	4,000	3,000	all	15 p.c*	830
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p.a	118
Mazagon Land	1,750	2 000	1,000	40 p.a	325
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	15 p.a	205

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

Albert Mills	40	2,00	1,70	Nil	nominal
Alexandra S. and W. Co	2,25	415	all	do	
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,00	300	all	do	
Broach Mills	..	..	..	do	
Colaba S. and W. Co.	90	1,00	all	do	
Fleming S. and W. Co.	3,75	500	all	do	
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,20	500	all	do	
Tarfad S. and W. Co.	..	..	..	do	
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld	60	2,00	all	do	
Nursay B. and W. Co.	2,50	400	all	do	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3/0	5 p. ct	300
Do. New £20 Shares	..	£20	13 0-14 6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	6 5- 7 8	do	73
Ditto	..	£20	31-13-1	do	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,100
Do. New Shares.	..	£18	19 6-19 15	do	350

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	28,500	150 p.c.	700
Albert Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	940
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 p.ct	500
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.c.	570
Bellary	175	1,000	all	25	470
Burrus Company (New).	150	500	all	20 p.c.	430
Indian Press Co.	1,000	350	all	14 do	60
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	30
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	50
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,850	all	50 do	325
Dholleras F. and G. Co.	800	500	all	15 do	125
East India Press Co.	833	1,000	all	50 do	600
Fort Press Co	50	2,500	1,250	50 do	825
French Press Co	200	500	all	75 p.a.	450
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.	1,125	400	all	30 do	175
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	165
Samoon's Press Co.	600	500	all	25 do	225
Sind Press Co	400	350	750	60 do	430
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	125 do	1,200
Victoria Cotton Ginning and Press Co	150	350	all	12 p.ct	500
Volkart's United Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	25 p.a.	500

* Per Share for the half-year.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 26th July as compared with the statement issued on the 19th July :—

LIABILITIES.	19th July. Rs.	26th July. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	22,00,000	22,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	1,32,52,474	1,06,37,172
Do. do. at Branches	19 70.016	20,16,570
Other Deposits	1,66,43 630	1,49,72,715
Post Bills	7,386	2,396
Cash Credits, undrawn	3,74,583	3,81,623
	4,44,47,688	4,03,17,416
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	41,64 455	41,16,447
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	16,81,468	17,03,792
Loans, on Security of do.	64,55,047	61,88.07
Current Accounts, overdrawn	6,865	5,982
Bills Discounted	1,80,44,867	1,17,05,863
Stamps	3,013	2,936
Dead Stock Rs. 5,49,540		
Amount applied in reduction 1,98,000	3,48,540	3,48,540
Bullion	3,03,906	5,10,933
Cash Balances with Correspondents	1,35,29,529	1,25,74,945
Cash and Currency Notes	4,44,47,688	4,03,17,416

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE SHIP TRAVELLER, 1,420 tons, Captain J. H. Harding, will sail to-day for Chittagong in ballast.

THE S.S. DANISH MONARCH, 866 tons, Captain B. J. Cator, will sail to-day for Negapatam in ballast.

THE SHIP VELLORE, 1,631 tons, Captain T. Anderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (24th April), with a cargo of 2,332 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE SHIP ALBULA, 1,316 tons, Captain W. Passmore, arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from Liverpool (12th April), with a cargo of 1,959 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE S.S. AUGUST, 1,024 tons, Captain Bjerck, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newcastle (26th June), with a cargo of 570 tons coals, and iron and railway materials. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S.S. AFRICA, 1,318 tons, Captain J. Henderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and 9 deck passengers. The same Co.'s s.s. PUTTIALA, 494 tons, Captain W. Britton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Madras (20th July), with a general cargo.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
27	Albula	Passmore	Liverpool, April 12.
28	Puttialla (s)	Britten	Madras, July 20.
	August (s)	Bjerck	Newcastle, June 26.
	Africa (s)	Henderson	Calcutta, July 4.
	Vellore (s)	Anderson	Liverpool, April 24.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Danish Monarch, Cator, to Negapatam.
Ship Traveller, Harding, to Chittagong.

CALCUTTA.

July. ARRIVAL.
24 Shahzada (s)..... Burleigh ..... Rangoon, July 20.

DEPARTURE.
July 24.—Steamer Reliance.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.
25 Sirdhana (s)..... ..... Bombay and S P.
26 Oriental (s)..... ..... Rangoon and N P.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.
Per s s Oriental, for Rangoon and Northern Ports :—For Coconada—Mr James. For Vizagapatam—Mr Dougherty, 2 Misses Dowling. For Rangoon—Mr Paul, and Mr Leynett.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 28.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
City of Baltimore s—50 cases yellow metal sheets, Ritchie, Stuart and Co; 250 kegs red lead, Tezpal Cuma.

FROM LONDON.
Ellen Bates—21 cases whiskey, Dejeebhoy Dadabhoy.
Indus s—6 cases cheese, A D Jackson.
Elgin s—250 kegs red lead, Toolseedass Khimjee.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.
Khiva s—38 boxes silver bars (Rs. 1,00,000), the Bank of Bombay.

FROM GENOA.
Manilla s—32 cases papers, Knoop and Co.
Assyria s—25 cases vermouth, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 28.

FOR LONDON.
Euphrates s—1,105 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 145½ cwts m-o'-p shells, Joomabhoy Lalljee.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Ellen Bates—375 cwts cotton seed, Aldridge, Salmon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.
Manilla s—1,749 cwts teel seed, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR GENOA.
Manilla s—1,500 cwts gingelly seed, Ralli Brothers; 250 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.
Geelong s—32 casks coffee, P and O S N Co.

FOR VENICE.
Escurial s—100 bales cotton, Kunkler, Singer and Co; 2,000 cwts castorseed, E Spinner and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.
City of Baltimore s—14,598 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.
Euphrates s—2.0 bales cotton, Kunkler, Singer and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.
Indus s—613 cwts myrabolams, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 26.
Graham, 2nd Lieut, 1-12th Foot, on leave, from Lundi Kotal.

JULY 28.
DeLatour, Captain, R A, on leave, from Lundi Kotal.

DEPARTURE.—JULY 28.
Maunsell, Col, R E, to Joio, to Baroda.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, July 26.)

Three months' leave of absence is granted to Mr Ismay Ambrose Lowry Betul, from the date on which he may be relieved by Mr Balwant Rao, Extra-Assistant Commissioner.

Mr Rao, Officiating Extra-Assistant Commissioner, Narsinghpur, is transferred to the Betul District.

The Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Major Hallett, Supdt, School of Industry and Central Jail, Jubbulpore, to be a Member of the Board of the 1st Class in the Jubbulpore Division.

Surgeon Corbett is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Nimar.

Mr Bartlett, Assistant Commissioner, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, Wardha.

Mr J H Wilson, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, has surrendered, and Mr H Crawford, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, has assumed charge of the Kanhan Division.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, July 26.)

The undermentioned officers have been granted leave of absence :—

Mr Pasmington, Assistant Commissioner, Lucknow, privilege leave for three months.

Mr Laidman, Officiating Joint Magistrate, Bulandshahr, privilege leave for three months.

Mr Jones, Officiating Registrar to the High Court of Judicature, North-Western Provinces, privilege leave for three months.

Mr Hume, Member of the Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, privilege leave for three months.

Major deMontmorency, Deputy Commissioner, Bahraich, privilege leave for two months and fifteen days.

The notification, dated the 7th July, granting Mr. Elliot, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Manpuri, privilege leave for two months and twenty-four days, is hereby cancelled.

The undermentioned Chaplains, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Government by the Government of Bengal, to be posted to the following stations :—Rev A G Hardy, Banikhet; Rev W Nicholls, Roorkee.

Mr King, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Meerut, to officiate as District and Sessions Judge, Moradabad.

Captain Wallerstein, 24th Punjab N I, to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate, Bareilly.

Mr Hume, C S, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Government by the Government of India, to be a Member of the Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces.

Mr Phillips, Head Master, Zilla Schools, Bareilly, to the charge of the current duties of the office of Inspector of Schools, Rohilkhand Division.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, N-W P, and Chief Commissioner of Oudh, has been pleased to make the following transfers :—

Mr Hewett, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, from Agra to Bulandshahr.

Mr Jones-Bateman, Assistant Commissioner, from Sitapur to Kheri.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, N-W P, and Chief Commissioner of Oudh, has been pleased to invest the undermentioned officers with the powers specified :—

Captain Waller-tein, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Bareilly, to be a Magistrate of the 2nd class.

Mr Gearns, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sultanpur, to be a Magistrate of the 2nd class.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr L'Estrange, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, Etah district, Agra Provincial Division, is granted three months' privilege leave.

Mr Greenwood, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, Survey Division, has been relieved of his duties.

Permanent promotions from the 1st January—Mr Good to Executive Engineer, 4th grade; Mr Green to Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.

Mr McKinney, Assistant Engineer, Kasganj Division, Lower Ganges Canal, is granted three months' privilege leave.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 29.

[Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

SHORT CAUSES.

219-79—Macfarlane and G—Shaik Mahomed Abdool Latiff vs Aily bin Abdulah.

426-79—Macfarlane and G—G Rufferscheid and others vs Ramcoon Ramdyal.

430-79—Craigie L and O—Motilal Sewlal vs Cumroodin Tyabjee —Tyabjee and S.

435-79—Jeffreson and P—E Spinner vs Thackersey Narronjee and another.

LONG CAUSES.

360-78—Crawford and B—Eshwant Vishnu Nensey vs Damodhur Trimbuck Nensey—Mayne and B—Part heard.

429-79—Macfarlane and G—Jafferjee Abdool Ally vs Tyabally Cassumjee and others—Tyabjee and S—Part heard.

222-79—Shahukhar and D—G Raiffenchied and others vs Vizbhookan Itcharam and another—M M Munshi—Partly decreed.

For further directions and costs.

265-78—Macfarlane and G—Fazul Nensey vs Mahomedally Jewanjee Noorbhoy Lynch and T.

LONG CAUSES.

99-79—Moreshwar L—Vassonjee Heerjee vs Bachoobai and others—Lynch and T.

122-79—Rivington, H and T—The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation vs Kassoojee Naik and others—Hearn, C and L.

340-79—In person—Dinbai and another vs Pestonjee Ardaseer and others—In person.

36-79—Shapurjee and T—Jadowjee G and others vs Jaffar Shamjee and another—Craigie L and G.

271-79—Ardesir and H—Sorabjee Byramjee Colah vs Homajee Cursetjee Dady—Present and W.

657-78—Jefferson and P—Thackersey Dewraj and others vs Nursey Keesowjee and others—Pennington H and C.

387-79—In person—Amiroodin Ramzan vs Ahmed Sultan—Settled.

[Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

SUMMARY SUIT.

448-79—Craigie L and O—The Chartered Bank of I A and China vs C Bounevialle.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

SHORT CAUSES.

192-79—Bhalchunker and D—Motiram Bhagoobhoy vs Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy.

194-79—Shapurjee and T—Jumabai vs Lalbai—Tyabjee and S.

402-79—Mulji and H—A H Campbell and another vs Aspa Moolji and Co.

454-79—Nanu and H—Chanda Ramyn vs Hormusjee Cursetjee —K Skepsey.

LONG CAUSE.

389-78—Shapurjee and T—Nanjee Premjee vs Narrondass Luckmidass and others—Hearn C and L—Part heard.

[Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.]

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSE.

35-78—Chalk and W—Cooverjee Premjee and others vs G I P Ry Co—Hearn, C and L—Part heard.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 27th July 1879.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 a.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·649
Temperature of the Air	80·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·4
Dew Point	77·5
Relative Humidity of Air	·895
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =8).	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	84·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	79·0
General Direction of Wind	NW, NW, NNE, N, ESE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	127
Fall of Rain from midnight to midnight.	0·08
Total fall during the month	3·93
,, ,, year	25·40

CALENDAR FOR JULY & AUGUST, 1879

PHASE OF THE MOON.
Full Moon..... 2nd, 0h. 3·3m P. M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
July. Tues. 29	.....	5 37	6 30	8 9 m 7 33 a	0 58 m 1 59 a
Wed. 30	English Mail expected.	5 38	6 35	9 18 m 8 50 a	2 14 m 3 15 a
Th. 31	.....	5 38	6 34	10 11 m 9 54 a	3 18 m 4 14 a
August. Fri. 1	Lammas Day.	5 38	6 34	10 56 m 10 47 a	4 14 m 5 0 a
Sat. 2	.....	5 39	6 33	11 33 m 11 35 a	5 0 m 5 43 a
Sun. 3	8th Sunday after Trinity	5 39	6 33	0 8 a ...	5 43 m 6 19 a
Mon. 4	.....	5 39	6 32	0 15 m 0 41 a	6 20 m 6 54 a

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOLS.—Day scholars are received on payment of fees varying from Re. 1 to Rs. 5 a month according to Standard. Half fees for 2nd and all other children of the same family : Standards I—3 in the Boys' School, 1—5 in the Girls' School. Apply to the HEAD MASTER of LADY SUPERINTENDENT.

Byculla, 3rd Sept.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

MALDEN—June 21st, at Sandown, Isle of Wight, the wife of Major R. V. Malden, 1st Sind Horse, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

DUGGAN—McDERMOTT—July 23rd, at St. Andrew's Church, Lahore, Alexander, son of Alex Duggan, Esq., Commissariat Department, to Miona, daughter of the late Captain F. McDermott, Ordnance Department.

DEATHS.

BURN—July 19th, at Hingoli, Henry Clement Mandeville, son of Surgeon-Major G. A. Burn, 4th Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent, aged 2½ months.

MURRAY—July 18th, at Tret, Lieutenant A. R. Murray, B. S. C., only son of Brigadier-General Murray, C. B.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1879.

IT is satisfactory to notice from the address presented by the inhabitants of Indapur to His Excellency the Governor during his visit to the Sholapur Zillah the other day—an account of which is given elsewhere—that the people of the districts themselves are beginning to appreciate the benefits of forest conservation. We have recently drawn attention to this subject, and have expressed the opinion that anyone who will fairly consider the question, and who will study it with an unbiassed mind, must become convinced that there is much of vital importance to the prosperity of the country concerned in it. When Sir Richard Temple first began to impress upon the people and administrations of Western and Southern India the necessity for preventing that wholesale destruction of trees which was then proceeding, and for reclothing the barren slopes of the hills with verdure, he met with much opposition and had to contend with prejudices existing not only among the people at large, but held also by many of the European officials, extending up to even the highest grades under Government. Men would not study the question for themselves, but simply offered that passive, but not the less formidable opposition which is almost invariably raised against anything that comes up in the shape of innovation. Frequently, no doubt, such opposition acts as a useful retard and prevents too enthusiastic reformers from plunging into schemes and measures that have been insufficiently tested. But this forest question has been too strong for all such *vis inertiæ*, and gradually resistance to its principles is being overcome everywhere. That the people themselves, the ignorant people, who may easily, and very naturally, see nothing else in forest conservancy save an irritating interference with their own supposed rights; that they should also have come round and should spontaneously give utterance to such sentiments upon this subject, as are reported elsewhere, is matter for much congratulation. The Indapur taluq is notorious as being peculiarly liable to the recurrence of long continued droughts and famine. The country is of course bare of forest—such drought-afflicted districts always are—and the hills of the taluq are denuded of that verdue which in more favoured parts of India both attracts and stores that moisture, the want of which has reduced Indapur almost to the condition of a desert. There, accordingly, the Forest Department has been permitted recently to institute rather extensive operations—not nearly so extensive as the officers of that Department themselves would wish; but still, comparatively speaking, large tracts of waste land have been brought under conservancy. It is not easy to induce the owners of the hill lands—however bare and destitute of pasture these may be—to consent to abrogate their grazing rights for even a few years; but nevertheless, under the provisions of the Act the Indapur taluq will in a few years be able to boast of at least some tracts of wooded lands. It will thus be seen that this taluq has in recent years experienced to no small degree the action of the much-talked of forest laws—those laws which are supposed by many to occasion so much discontent, and which we were recently told were responsible for the late disturbances in Western India. It is therefore, we think, satisfactory to note what the real opinions of the people in the villages are upon the subject. At Indapur, at least, they seem to understand thoroughly that the country will ultimately benefit, and that if a few suffer temporary inconvenience, the many will in the long run gain; and as they told the Governor they fully hope that by means of forest conservancy the hill-sides will in a few years become clothed with jungle and the rainfall will "be as regular as in years gone bye." The Governor remarked in his reply to the address that in the Sholapur district there is now neither wood for household use, nor water for the crops; cowdung has to be utilized as fuel, and there is nothing available for manure to the fields. This, it is hoped, will be changed when the hill-sides are all again clothed with wood.

For the information of those who may not have gone too closely into this subject of forest conservation in India, it may be advisable to state that it is hereby intended to bring arable land under cultivation, India,—the Deccan particularly—it is well-known consists of a series of very broad and flat valleys, with low hills on both sides. At almost any point in Southern India these hills are visible on either hand. There, again, there are the higher ranges that branch out from the great Western chain that extends through the whole length of the peninsula. Here is that chain itself. Now, all that those in favour of forest conservancy wish to see done at present is that to the whole of these uplands the forests that once most undoubtedly covered them shall be restored. For many years the process of denudation has proceeded uninterrupted by such denudation, as the Governor states, being the work of several generations. The evil had been gradually "accomplished, and its direct results were thus "not foreseen till the country had assumed its "present aspect of bleak and barren nakedness." Over extensive tracts the denudation has been encouraged by our own officials, who wished to show in their annual reports that so many acres of waste land had been reclaimed. In other places the devastation was owing to wretched cultivation, for the sake of a couple of years' scanty crops, the growth of centuries was burned down in a day. The result, at the present time, is that nearly the whole of the minor ranges, such as those which cross the more inland districts—Sholapur for instance—have been rendered completely bare, barren, and desiccated. The scanty rain that does fall, instead of remaining to feed the springs and rivers, at once runs off in floods to the sea, carrying with it the unprotected soil from the hill slopes until, in many cases, nothing is left on them but the bleak rock. On the Western Ghauts a similar process of denudation was in full course until our present Governor took the matter in hand. He has not been satisfied with protecting existing forests only, but has steadily brought forward the question of reclothing the hills from which the woods had already disappeared. At first, as we have already remarked, he had considerable *vis inertiæ* on the part of all classes to contend with; but this has now mostly disappeared, and the desire to encourage conservancy is becoming universal. There still remains a few perverse individuals who will neither study the question for themselves nor go by the opinions of those who have studied it; but these are now fortunately not numerous, and it is easier in these days to bring one hundred square miles of waste land under forest than it was a year or two ago to bring as many acres. Still, much remains to be done; but public opinion in Western India is now with the Government in this matter, and doubtless before long we shall hear of sanction being given to institute a policy that will have in view the systematic reclothing of all the uplands in the Western Presidency. This work, let us repeat once more, will cost nothing, for the Forest Department does what few other Indian departments do—it pays for itself, and shows a handsome annual balance to the good besides.

WE understand that the solicitors, vakils, and pleaders of the several Presidency towns are about to memorialise Government praying that an Act may be passed that will impose a penalty on unauthorized persons, "hedge lawyers" or others, who for remuneration may undertake to prepare conveyances, agreements, and other legal documents. Of late years a system has grown up whereby ignorant litigants employ for a small sum persons with no legal education or authority to draw up conveyances, agreements, affidavits, and documents of a legal character. The consequence of course is that many documents are signed, which not only are unintelligible, but which frequently convey a meaning never intended by the parties. The results are often accordingly most disastrous, as, when once an obligation has been reduced to writing, the courts can only look to the document itself and cannot hear evidence as to the meaning or intention of the parties. The judges in Bombay have often spoken in the strongest terms of the abuses referred to, and have frequently animadverted on the conduct of these unauthorised "law agents" in Bombay who offer their services to litigants. Such persons carry on their business without responsibility and under the control of no courts or authorities, whilst the qualified practitioner is responsible for every action not only to his employer, but also to the court whose officer he is. The Law Society in Bombay has, we are informed, drafted a bill called the "Unqualified Practitioners' Bill," which it is proposed to submit for the approval of Government. The provisions of the bill impose a penalty on all persons other than barristers, solicitors, pleaders, and mookhtyars, who may, for remuneration, draw up legal documents within the local jurisdiction of the High Courts of Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras. A meeting of the Law Society was lately held in the High Court when the draft bill was unanimously approved. The abuse which the bill proposes to remedy is without doubt a most serious one. It is not easy for ignorant native litigants to comprehend the necessity for great care in the drawing up of legal documents or for strict compliance with our somewhat complicated law procedure. They are too apt to trust entirely to the advice of some half educated person with a smattering of English, but who probably is hardly less ignorent than they are themselves. Under this system it is certain that many cases of gross injustice—not to say fraud—are perpetrated, for it cannot be expected that an irresponsible individual of no position, will always resist the temptation of a bribe inducing him to draw up a document so as to unduly favour one of the parties to the transaction. The class that employs these quack lawyers is of course one whose members do not understand English, and who are consequently at the mercy of the ignorant and too often unscrupulous men whom they employ.

LONDON GOSSIP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 5.

Although Lord Lawrence had been in weak and failing health for some years, the announcement of his death took many even of his friends by surprise. On Thursday, the 19th June, he spoke in the House of Lords on Lord Northbrook's motion on the finances of India, on the following Sunday he was in his usual place at church, and on the following Tuesday Mr. Monier Williams states that he visited him and conversed with him, and his lordship was then apparently in his usual health and spirits. On the Friday night—three days afterwards—he died, having taken a chill which brought on a fatal illness. The *Times* was the only morning paper which had heard of his death on Saturday, and it devoted a long leader to an appreciative *résumé* of his services to India. Most of the other papers have since joined in paying a tribute to his memory; and on Monday letters appeared in the *Times* from Sir James Stephen and Sir Erskine Perry, suggesting that a public funeral would be "a proper expression of the nation's gratitude." In the evening, questions on the subject were put in both Houses in Parliament, and it was then announced that, although precedents would not justify the Government in providing a funeral at the public expense, arrangements had been made for the interment of Lord Lawrence in Westminster Abbey. The announcements were made, however, in the coldest manner both by Lord Beaconsfield and Sir Stafford Northcote; and some comment has been made on the marked contrast between the coldness and hardness of the Premier's words in referring to the late antagonist of his Afghan policy and the warmth and graciousness of his speech on the death of the unfortunate Prince Louis Napoleon. The funeral takes place to-morrow in the western aisle of the north transept, in a part where it is not known that any previous interment has taken place, but in the neighbourhood of several monuments and tablets to the memory of men associated with the past history of India. Among them are the monuments to Sir John Malcolm, Sir Eyre Coote, the conqueror of the French in Southern India; Admiral Watson, who released the survivors of the terrible tragedy of the Black Hole of Calcutta; and not far off are a statue of Lord Canning, and busts of Warren Hastings and Sir Herbert Edwardes. Since writing the above, I hear that the site of the grave has been changed, owing to the impenetrability of the soil, and it has been dug in the nave opposite the pulpit, near those of Sir George Pollock and Lord Clyde.

In the criminal courts, there has been the unwonted spectacle of two great trials for murder going on at the Old Bailey simultaneously, the Attorney-General prosecuting in the one case and the Solicitor-General in the other, and both the accused persons women. Catherine Webster and Hannah Dobbs were both placed on their trial at the Central Criminal Court on Wednesday—the former for the Richmond murder, and the other for that at Euston Square. The latter case was finished last night, and ended, as most persons anticipated towards the close of the trial, in the acquittal of the prisoner. There were some suspicious facts proved against her, but the evidence was far from conclusive as to her guilt, while there was much in her own conduct highly favourable to the assumption of innocence. It is to be feared that this murder will have to be added to the already long list of undetected crimes. The Richmond case will not be concluded before to morrow night, if it

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

TURKISH MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 28.

The Ministerial crisis here, which has been prolonged for some time, continues. The Sultan still resists the demands of the Grand Vizier for a Constitutional Government.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

ADEN, JULY 26.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Merkara, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, sailed to-day.

LONDON, JULY 26.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Fair Dhollera	5¼d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	77⅛
4½ per cent. do.	83⅛
3 per cent. Consols for account	97⅛
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	117⅝
Bar Silver	51 7-16
Departure.—Bengal.	

STEAMER REPORT.

MADRAS, JULY 28, 9-5 A. M.

Saigon, 28th—Steamer for Iloilo probably to-morrow afternoon.

WEATHER REPORTS—JULY 28.

CAMBAMORE, 4-27 p.m.—Weather cloudy wind N. W.

MANGALORE, (27th)—Weather rainy; wind N. E. S. W. Fall of rain 15 cents.

TUTICORIN, 2-41 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind W.; thermometer 89; barometer 29·81.

VIZIGAMLA, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind W. S. W light; thermometer 82. Fall of rain 12 cents.

THE MONSOON.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

July.	Colaba. In. cnt.	Fort. In. cnt.	Byculla. In. cnt.
Total previously registered	25 33	30 40	30 62
27 Sunday	0 8	.....	.....
28 Monday	.....	0 45	1 70
Total	25 40	30 85	32 32
Fall up to 28th July 1878	65 37	70 47	70 65

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

RATE OF EXCHANGE IN LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	...1s. 7 11-16 to 23-32d. p. Re.		
Do. 6 months' sight...	1s. 7 15-16d.		
Credits, 3	,, ,,	...1s. 7 27-32 to ¾d.	,,
Documents, 3	,, ,,	...1s. 7⅞ to 29-32d.	,,
Francs 3	,, ,,	...2·10½	

SOME admirable photographs of the Prince of Wales' Equestrian Statue have been recently taken by Mr. Johnson, of the well known firm of Indian photographers, Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd. There are two views of the statue. One, broadside on, taken from the front of the Municipal Office, shows nearly a full view of the Prince's face and the near side of the magnificent charger he bestrides, while the relief depicting the Landing at the Dockyard, in the face of the pedestal; and the other, taken from the front of the Waverley Hotel, exhibits His Royal Highness's profile, the chest and off side of the horse, and the scene at the Native School Children's Fête on the Esplanade, when Bombay's daughters had the honour of investing the Prince with collars of jasmine and other Indian flowers. The photos. are very beautiful ones and bring out every detail of the statue, even the minute features of the gentlemen and ladies in the relievos, with wonderful clearness. Mr. Sassoon had two copies appropriately mounted and forwarded by the last homeward mail, one to H. R. H. the Prince, and another to her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress.

THE bust of Captain Geo. F. Henry has been placed, as our readers were informed yesterday, in the room in which the Municipal Corporation of Bombay is accustomed to meet, in the Municipal offices, and on meeting days will stand beneath the civic banner, with its motto "Urbs Prima in Indis," which was designed during Captain Henry's term of office. We cannot congratulate Mr. Acton, the sculptor, on having preserved any striking likeness; in fact the bust is as much like Captain Henry as the pictures which appear in the Illustrated papers are like the real scenes they purport to represent. We do not mean that Captain Henry's appearance has been burlesqued in any way; the bust represents a highly intelligent looking gentleman, with good forehead, nose, and chin and a luxuriant moustache, but the members of Corporation and the Town Councillors who sat under Captain Henry between 1873 and 1877 would scarcely be able to divine whom the figure is intended to call to mind were it not for the inscription borne on the face of the oblong pedestal on which the bust stands. The inscription is as follows:—

"GEORGE F. HENRY,
CHAIRMAN
OF THE
MUNICIPAL CORPORATION,
SEPTEMBER 4TH, 1873,
TO MAY 10TH, 1875;
CHAIRMAN OF
THE TOWN COUNCIL,
MAY 10TH, 1875,
TO FEBRUARY 23RD, 1877."

THE prospectus of the Bombay Presidency Central Rifle Meeting for 1879 has been issued. The meeting, which is always held at Poona, is fixed to take place this year on the 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th of September. The programme is an excellent one, and a capital meeting is expected. There are in all, including the Consolation Prizes, twenty-one matches to be shot off. The chief new feature this year is match XIX, the Viceroy's Plate, the competition for which is divided into two stages. In the first stage, in which all comers are eligible to compete, the distances are 200, 500, and 600 yards, seven shots at each; and the prizes for this stage are—the National Rifle Association silver medal and a cup value Rs. 75, Rs. 50, Rs. 40, Rs. 30, and Rs. 25. In the second stage, only the 30 best shots in the first stage will be allowed to fire. The distances are 800, 900, and 1,000 yards, and the prizes —"H. E. the Viceroy's Cup," value Rs. 200, and the Central Presidency Meeting Bronze Medal. Another novelty, is the Service Plate, restricted to lady members of the meeting who have subscribed Rs. 10 to the funds, who may nominate a gentleman subscriber of the like amount to fire for them; entrance fee *nil*, ten shots at 800 yards, prize—"a gold bracelet, value Rs. 100, for the lady." There are to be three team matches this year, a "Musketry Cup" having been added to the "Deccan" and "Poona" cups of former years, one open to six of all ranks, and the other to six N. C. officers from any regiment, corps, rifle club, &c., in the Presidency. The conditions of shooting for the new cup are that the match shall be open to teams of six from any corps of the European or Native Army, and Volunteers, Rifle Associations, or Rifle Clubs in the Presidency; that the distances shall be, for the Snider rifle 200 and 500 yards, and for the Martini-Henry rifle 500 and 700 yards, seven shots at each distance; and that the prizes shall be—1. The Cup, to be held for the year by the winning team; 2.—Rs. 100 to the winning team; 3.—Rs. 30 to the highest aggregate winning score in the competition. The Bombay Volunteers are likely to be represented by a strong team for each of the three cups, and no doubt the 7th Fusiliers and some other regiments will do their best for the honour of the army against the "auxiliary forces."

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor, replying to an address presented to him by a number of the inhabitants of Sholapur, said that the Sholapur and Gadag Railway was completed for a considerable distance, so far as the earth work was concerned. When finished as far as Bijapur the Government intends, His Excellency said, to have rails laid down to that extent, and the line will be worked on the same principle as that between Dhond and Manmad.

THE results of last season's (1878 79) musketry training have just been published in General Orders; and we take the opportunity of congratulating the Volunteers on the marked improvement in their shooting as compared with that of the year previous. The figure of merit of the Corps is 95·61, showing an increase of 16·66 points. But even yet the figure is low as compared to that attained by some of the regular regiments. Of the nine regular regiments and three Volunteer Corps included in the list published, the Bombay Volunteers come only eighth in order. The four corps below them are the 11th and 17th Regiments, and the G. I. P. Railway and B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers. The respective figures of merit of the two other Volunteer Corps of the Presidency are 75·83 and 71·20. The Bombay Volunteers have the honour of possessing the best shot in the Presidency for the year in question in Lieutenant Phillips, G. Company (Poona), whose score was 195. Next to him on the list comes Pte. T. Harriott, of the 7th Fusiliers, stationed at Colaba, with 187. The regiment which has obtained the best figure of merit is the 8th at Aden, whose average of 125·67 represents wonderfully good shooting, and is nearly 14 points above that of any other regiment in the Presidency. It is a curious fact that for years past the regiment stationed at Aden for the time being has nearly always headed the list. The best shooting company of the 8th is credited with a figure of merit of 132·36, or 2·56 points over an average of marksmen throughout the company. It would be interesting to know how many men fired in this (Lieutenant Thomson's) company. We are sorry to find that a number of the Volunteers do not take so much interest in target shooting as it deserves; and last year the Corps lost over three thousand rupees from its capitation grant in consequence of men not having gone through the musketry course. The Corps is unfortunate in not having a more convenient range than that at Cooria, which has to be closed all through the monsoon and is not easy of access when it is open, but every man in the Corps could certainly manage to attend the very few times actually required of him to get through the course, and a great many might help to swell the figure of merit of the regiment considerably if they would take more interest in this very important branch of their duty as Volunteers. Every man in the Corps with fair sight and good nerves ought to be able to qualify as a first class shot (for which 120 points have to be scored with 60 shots, or only just hits) if not as marksmen (for which ten more points are required.)

THE following weather report telegrams have been received by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce from Broach:—27th July, except 6 inches at Wudwan on 23rd, no rainfall north of Broach last few days. Very light rain here today off and on. 28th July, 46 cents of rain fell during the night; total to 6 o'clock this morning 12 inches and 56 cents.

MESSRS. GREAVES, COTTON & Co. have received a telegram from Broach, dated the 28th instant, as follows:—"Steady general rain all night; half inch gauged; still cloudy; prospects improved.

MAJOR CAVAGNARI telegraphs through Alikheyl, dated Kabul 26th, that he has visited the Amir, and all continues satisfactory.

SUBJECT to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, the Government of India have recognised the appointment of Mr. C. W. Robertson to be Consular Agent for the United States of America at Rangoon, and Mr. W. Grieve to be Consular Agent for the U. S. of America at Moulmein.

WE regret to record the death, at Rawal Pindi, from dysentery, of Surgeon-Major Galloway, of the 45th Sikhs.

THEY have no reason to complain of want of rain this year in Burma. A Rangoon paper states that the rainfall in the province up to the 13th July was 43·11 inches. Last year up to the same time it was only 32·32. During the week ending the above date the fall was on an average very nearly an inch a day.

THE *Rangoon Review* states that in Thayetmyo cholera continues to claim its victims at an increased rate. Fifteen deaths are reported in town, while in cantonments the deaths are said to be one European officer, five European soldiers, two native soldiers, three camp followers, and two native servants.

A TELEGRAM from Kandahar, dated July 23, to the *Civil and Military Gazette*, states:—"The Governor on his arrival in the city was met by a band of young maidens, who sprinkled rosewater before him. Traders and others acknowledge the postal and telegraphic benefits enjoyed since our arrival, and are much concerned at the prospect of their cessation on our departure. No more cases of cholera have been admitted into the field hospital during the last 53 hours. No tidings yet of the man Glover of the 60th, missing a few days ago. Surgeon Walsh, Indian Army, died of cholera to-day, in the citadel."

THE Lahore paper's latest news from Srinagar, of date the 17th instant, gives a melancholy picture of the present condition of Cashmere:—"The satisfactory statement it contains is to the effect that cholera has almost ceased—after, however, having lasted six weeks, and killed some thirteen hundred inhabitants of the city, or an average of about thirty a day. But it seems that the difficulty in procuring grain is even greater than ever. The indignation which the story of famine mismanagement in Cashmere excited throughout British India, aroused the Cashmere Government into a kind of spasmodic activity—but its measures of relief appear to have proved utterly abortive. We believe, that the only grain now in the Cashmere territories is that which, after immense effort, the contractors have imported: and its quantity is very small. Within the next week the Srinagar people may possibly be relieved to some extent: orders having been issued for the delivery in the city, and by the end of July, of 30,000 maunds of the new grain of the *rabi* harvest. But considering the unfavourable condition of the crops, it is doubtful whether the order can be fully complied with. Again, in spite of all that has been said concerning His Highness's philanthropy, and his energetic measures for the relief of the destitute, it is the fact that nothing has been done for the improvement of workhouse supervision. Not a single relief-work, worthy of the name, exists within his patriotic, humane, and dutiful Highness's dominions. This wonderful Maharaja was credited with the establishment of a hospital for the accommodation of persons struck down by starvation and disease; but one might as well search for the philosopher's stone, as for His Highness's hospital. So much for the ruler; and now a word in regard to his underlings. Our correspondents state the current belief in Cashmere, that a considerable share of the *rabi* has been misappropriated by the officials. This, we may add, is only the popular rumour; but the very fact that the Cashmere Chief lately doubled the strength of the official supervisors of the harvests and food stores in the country, goes a long way to corroborate it. If instead of six wolves, one places twelve to watch one's fold, you may safely hazard your prediction as to the consequences. And finally, as to the future harvest prospects of Cashmere. We regret to hear that they are anything but favourable. The rice and other crops are already suffering from a deficient supply of water, which, again, is owing to last year's unusually short fall of snow. Look where we may, the prospects of the Cashmere people are black in the extreme."

A CALCUTTA paper hears that Baboo Chunder Nath Bose, M.A., B.L., a student of the Calcutta University, has been appointed Principal of the Maharaja's College at Jeypur.

THE *Rangoon Times* regrets to learn that the expectations that were entertained of the quality of the so-called coal lately discovered near Engseau are not likely to be realized. It turns out to be bituminous shale, of which large quantities are to be found all over the Province.

AMERICAN ingenuity has recently revealed itself in an entirely new invention, worthy to rank with the wooden nutmegs and imitation oats which are reported to have made such a brilliant commercial "hit" in the days of Sam Slick. It would appear that a Yankee traveller in "notions" has succeeded in clearing "something handsome" during a brief tour through the Canadian frontier districts by selling to the "blue-noses" an infinite number of neatly made-up packets, at ten cents apiece, bearing the promising inscription, "Certain Death to the Potato-bug, without the least risk of poisoning to other animals, as is the case with Parisian green! The packet must not be opened until the moment when its contents are to be used. Full instructions as to method of use will be found inside the covering!" As the Colorado beetle has been working infinite mischief to the Canadian potato plantations, "Certain Death to the Potato-bug" found a rapid sale among the farmers on the boundary. When, however, the purchasers of this nostrum opened their respective packets with a view to the utilisation of "Certain Death," they found that they had purchased two thin blocks of plain deal, upon one of which were pasted the following terse and simple instructions: "Place the beetle upon this piece of wood; then squeeze him with the other. If sufficient force be applied, his instant demise will ensue."

THE NEW OXFORD MILITARY COLLEGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The *Times of India* in its issue of the 24th inst. has strangely misconceived the true character of the new "Oxford Military College." The term "college" is misleading. The proposed institution is not a college in the real sense of the word, but merely a military academy or school, wholly unconnected with the Oxford University. This is plain from the following facts appearing in the prospectus:—(1) age of entrance to be 14 years, two senior pupils to be allowed to enter as unattached University students; (2) College to be situate at Cowley; (3) teaching staff to consist of a head master and assistant masters.

CAMBRIDGE.

PERFECTION.—Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer (the genuine only in pink paper wrappers) never fails to restore Grey Hair to its youthful colour, imparting to it new life, growth and lustrous beauty. Its action is certain and thorough, quickly banishing greyness. It is not a dye. It ever proves itself the natural strengthener of the Hair. Its superiority and excellence are established throughout the world—Sold by Treacher & Co., Bolton & Co., D. Fernandez & Co., and Hajee Moledina Joosub, Bombay; Smith, Stainstreet & Co. and R. Scott, Thomson & Co., Calcutta; DeSouz & Co., Madras; J. L. Lyall & Shirreffs & Co., Allahabad; E. Plomer & Co., Simla and Lahore; J. Maitland & Co., Colombo; Cursetjee Nusserwanjee and Son, Ahmednagar and dealers in owns.—[ADVT.]

BOMBAY.

THE band of H. M.'s Marine Battalion will play at the Gymkhana this evening (weather permitting).

POLO.—Last evening, a match was played between "The Fort" and "Malabar Hill" five aside. "Malabar Hill" won by two goals to one, "The Fort" getting rather hard lines. The two goals scored by the "Malabar Hill" team were hit by Owen and Comber, and the one scored by "the Fort" was due to a bit of fine steady play on the part of Gray. The sides were:—"Malabar Hill."—Craigie, Beevey, Comber, F. A. Owen, and Lyon; "The Fort."—Barton, Gray, Wyer, Abercrombie, and Carandini.

THE BROACH MILLS COMPANY.—A compromise of a call of Rs. 5,000 made upon Mooljee Anundjee and Rustomjee Eduljee, contributories of the company, was sanctioned by Mr. Justice Bayley at the High Court yesterday. Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Peacock and Winter, appeared for the liquidators; and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Mr. J. C. Cama, for Mooljee Anundjee, while the other contributory appeared in person. The call of Rs. 5,000 was allowed to be compromised for Rs. 2,000 under a provision of the Indian Companies' Act.

THE BOMBAY BANK'S CLAIM UPON NURSEY KESSOWJEE AND CO.—At the High Court yesterday, a consent decree was made by Mr. Justice Bayley in a suit brought by the Bank of Bombay against Mr. C. A. Turner, the Official Assignee of the estate of Nursey Kessowjee and Co. The suit was brought for a declaration that the nett proceeds of 73 chests of opium and the share and interest of Nursey Kessowjee and Co. in the business carried on at Bombay by Cooper's Landing Company, and in the assets thereof are validly charged (as against the defendant in his capacity of assignee) with a debt of Rs. 2,00,000 and interest due thereon. Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Conroy, appeared for the Bank; and Mr. Latham, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, for the Official Assignee. By consent the Bank was decreed entitled to one, and the defendant was declared entitled to the other equal moiety of the surplus proceeds (after satisfaction of the claim of Sir Charles Forbes and Co.) of the 73 chests of opium and the one-third shares in Cooper's Landing Company: each party to pay their own costs.

INQUEST.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at H. M.'s House of Correction on view of the body of Abdula Kadur. The verdict was "that the death of the deceased was caused by chronic dysentery."

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—A Portuguese, named Cardoza, was yesterday sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. Nana Morojee for being found loitering at Chunduvarkdy between sunset and sunrise, and failing to render a satisfactory account of himself.

CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION.—Mr. J. Manoleson, the proprietor of the hair-dressing saloon at Meadow Street, Fort, appeared yesterday before Mr. Nana Morojee, and obtained a warrant for the arrest of one Ferdinand, whom he charges with criminal misappropriation of a sum of Rs. 94, the property of complainant.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday last at Narel Wari on view of the body of Cassee Manjee. Deceased was a labourer and met with an accident on the 23rd instant on the G. I. P. Railway, the wheels of a lorry laden with iron rails passing over his foot from the effects of which he died. A verdict of accidental death was recorded accordingly.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.—Esmail Babay was yesterday sentenced by Mr. W. Webb to receive twenty-five stripes for stealing Rs. 2-7-9 belonging to Bhuldas Bhudjao.—Another Hindu lad, named Govind Narayen, was also sentenced by the same magistrate to receive fifteen stripes for stealing a ball of thread, valued 3 pies, the property of Shaik Lall Mahomed.

THEFTS.—Mamdarkhan Golabkhan was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of stealing sundry articles of wearing apparel and copper vessels, the property of Mulsingbaw Garibshaw. He was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.—Cassim Yakub for stealing one pair of trousers, the property of Nusserwanjee Eduljee, prisoner's master, was convicted by the same magistrate and sentenced to three months' similar imprisonment.

ALLEGED NUISANCE.—Mr. Hormusjee Muncherjee Chichgar, solicitor, appeared yesterday before Mr. W. Webb, at the Girgaon Police Court, on behalf of Dr. Anna Moreshwar, residing on Girgaon Back Road, and obtained a summons against the owner of a chawl situated opposite that of the complainant's, for allowing that chawl to be used as a common brothel to the annoyance of the respectable inhabitants of that locality. The summons was made returnable on the 7th proximo.

A VOLUNTEER BALL IN POONA.—We are glad to learn that a meeting was held after the usual weekly drill last Saturday evening, when it was decided that our Volunteers will give a Ball some time next month. His Excellency the Governor has been asked by the Colonel of the B. V. R. Corps, there can be little doubt that the Council Hall will be placed at Captain Cooke's disposal for the occasion.—*Deccan Herald.*

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor on Friday visited the fancy bazaar at the Rev. Mr. Small's, for the famine orphans under Mr. and Mrs. Small's care, and the Ghana Mission under the care of the Misses Bernard. He saw the orphans, who are to be taught printing, if the proceeds of the sale should prove sufficient to buy a printing press for them. This is a most excellent idea, and those who can assist in the good work ought to help it in this way. It is much better to teach the boys a trade by which they may earn their bread, than to educate them as clerks, for whom hardly any opening can be found at the present time. We know very well how much good, careful, and well principled compositors are wanted.—*Id.*

THE POONA VOLUNTEERS.—The usual weekly commanding officer's parade on Saturday evening was very numerously attended, there being upwards of ninety members present. The G. Company, however, put in a shabby appearance, but as we said before, this must be owing to the counter-attraction at the Gymkhana shed. Our Volunteers deserve every encouragement, and we have noticed that since the appointment of Captain Cooke, and the formation of H. Company, matters have greatly improved. We have heard nothing since last year of the Governor's breakfast to the officers and non-commissioned officers of the Poona detachment. We opine, however, that this will take place at no distant date, at least before His Excellency returns to Bombay.—*Id.*

THE ship Slieve Donard, from Calcutta to Dundee, which arrived at St. Helens, ninety-eight days out from Calcutta, on the 19th of July, reports having experienced on May 16, in lat. 35° 18" S. long. 23° 29" E., a very heavy westerly gale with terrific confused sea, during which all starboard bulwarks were carried away from forerigging to stern, quarter boat smashed, and galley and front of cabin stove in and flooded with water.

DEATH has been rife of late among the little European community of Bankipore, and as cholera is the cause, there is no denying the fact that prevailing. Three of the students died in the Loretto School, attached to the Bankipore Convent, and the school has, we hear, been temporarily closed, and the students sent to their homes. In the Meetapore jail, which is close to the Bankipore railway station, there were seventeen deaths from cholera last week.

BY taking one of the *Grimault & Co.'s Guarana* Powders and remaining quiet when I have felt premonitory symptoms of *sick headache* by a beginning of pain, I have carried off the attack; and, with the first box, absolutely put it off for two months (something which had never occured in my life before.)—DR. WOOD, Montreal.

A CASE FOR MAINTENANCE AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 27.

A CASE of some interest came on for hearing before Colonel T. E. Britten, the Cantonment Magistrate, last Friday morning. The wife of pensioner Ressaldar Major Sirdar Bahadur Soojawut Khan petitioned for maintenance. The petitioner was represented by a native vakil from the city of Poona, and her husband by Mr. H. N. Xavier. The petitioner urged that about four years ago she left her husband's house owing to the ill-treatment she had met with at his hands, and that her husband had refused to maintain her. When cross-examined by Mr. Xavier she admitted that when she left she had complained to the police that her husband had attempted to poison her by mixing poison in some cooked rice intended for her to eat; that she had taken a dish containing some rice, over which arsenic powder was spread; that the police had thereupon searched the house of her husband, and were satisfied that it was not her husband but herself who had thrown the arsenic powder over the rice, and that her husband was not charged by the police. The petitioner further said that her husband soon after prosecuted her with having laid a false charge with intent to injure him, before Major A. T. Spens, the then Assistant Cantonment Magistrate; that she was committed to the Sessions, and convicted by the Assistant Sessions Judge, who sentenced her to three years' rigorous imprisonment, and that she appealed and the sentence was reduced to six months. It further transpired that while the petitioner was undergoing imprisonment, she received three letters at intervals of one month from her husband, whereby he had divorced her; that she had sued her husband for maintenance in the Court of Small Causes in the city of Poona, where her husband had proved the divorce, but she urged that the divorce was not legal. Colonel Britten thereupon adjourned the case till Wednesday next, the 30th instant; and pensioner Ressaldar Major Sirdar Bahadur Soojawut Khan has been called upon to show by evidence, and the established law, usage, and custom that the divorce was legal.

THE SERVICES OF THE PUNJAB CHIEFS CONTINGENTS DURING THE AFGHAN CAMPAIGN.

THE following record of services has been published:—

The following Troops of the Contingents arrived in Lahore during the first week in December, 1878, and encamped on the plain under the walls of the Fort.

PUTTIALLA CONTINGENT.

Four Field Guns with Waggons, horsed, and under command of Colonel Futteh Singh.
Three hundred and twenty Cavalry, under command of Colonel Khazan Singh.
Eight hundred and thirty Infantry, under Colonel Ameer Khan.
All under the command of Sirdar Buxshee Gunda Singh, accompanied by Syud Imdad Ally and Lalla Bhugwandas as Political Officers.

JHEEND CONTINGENT.

Three Field Guns with Waggons under Command of Colonel Hazoore Singh.
Two hundred Cavalry, under Command of Colonel Bussawa Singh.
Five hundred Infantry, under Command of Colonel Prean Singh.
All under the Command of Sirdar Rustim Singh, with Sirdar Juggut Singh, as Political Officer.

NABHA CONTINGENT.

Three Field Guns, with Waggons, horsed, and under Command of Colonel Partab Singh.
Two hundred Cavalry, under Command of Colonel Johnson.
Five hundred Infantry, under Command of Colonel Surmook Singh.
All under the Command of Buxshee Budroodeen Khan, with Dewan Bishan Singh and Lalla Nuthoo Lall, as Political Officers.

KUPOORTHULLA CONTINGENT.

Three Field Guns, drawn by Mules, at first under Command of Colonel Mahomed Ally, and afterwards under Ittaffally.
One hundred Cavalry, under Command of Ressaldar Major Mahomed Khan.
Five hundred Infantry, under Command of Colonels Jowalla Singh and Donelly.
All under the command of Sirdar Nubbee Bux, with Dewan Ram Jass as Political officer.

FARRED KOTE TROOPS.

Fifty Cavalry under Ressaldar Ummur Singh.
Two hundred Infantry under Colonel Golab Singh. Accompanied by Sirdars Gohur Singh, Boodh Singh and Ulbail Singh as Political Officers.

NARUM TROOPS.

Two hundred Infantry, under command of Colonel Whiting, formerly of the Bengal Army.

The Nabha troops were the best turned out of all the Contingents.

The troops were inspected as they arrived in Lahore. Their clothing was good. Their uniform was in imitation of the troops of the Native Army. All the troops had suites of "khakee" uniform, and waded Mirzaies, good bedding, and Bizaies.

Poshteens were sought for but could not be obtained. This was unfortunate, as in the very cold climates of Punjab and Afghanistan there is nothing to compensate for them. The cold at Lahore and during the upward march of the Contingent, was very great, and the deaths from pneumonia considerable.

The Infantry were armed with very old and useless percussion muskets. Two thousand five hundred Enfield Rifles, with 200 rounds of Service Ammunition for each rifle, were indented for from the Ferozepore Arsenal. The percussion muskets and their ammunition were lodged in the Fort, at Lahore.

The Hospitals were very deficient in Doctors, Dhoolies, Dholi Bearers and Medicines, but the Chiefs readily supplied them on requisition. Medicines were supplied on payment from the Meean Meer Medical Depot. A Field Hospital was established for the whole Force at the expense of the British Government.

The following British Officers were posted to the Contingents:—

Major W. C. Anderson, 3rd P. C., as A. A. and A. Q. M. G.
Captain V. Rivaz, 4th Sikh Infy., as D. A. A. and D. A. Q. M. G.
Captain A. J. Pearson, R. A., Brigade Major of Artillery.
Captain S. D. Turnbull, 15th B.-C., A. D. C.
Captain C. F. Massy, Political Officer.
Hony. Surgeon-Major Deane, in Medical Charge.
Surgeon-Major Gray was with the Contingents till relieved by Dr Deane.

Mahomed Guzat Ally Khan and Sirdar Captain Golab Singh were appointed Hony. A. D. C.'s.

On the 17th December, 1878, His Excellency the Viceroy reviewed the Contingent troops. They marched passed in excellent order. They were then addressed by the Viceroy.

On the 18th December the Contingents commenced their march towards Nowshera. On reaching Jheelum, all the Contingents except Puttialla halted for a fortnight, and went through a course of Musketry and Target Practice. The Puttialla Contingent and the Cavalry 15 rounds of ball ammunition; the Artillery 5 rounds per gun. The Puttialla Contingent proceeded to Pindee, and there halted and were put through a course of Musketry and Target Practice. Ten Hevildars furnished by the 1st B. I., 9th B. I. and 3rd P. N. L., were detailed for duty as Musketry Instructors, and were posted to the different Contingents. Though the majority of the men had never fired a musket before, they were by the time they commenced their return march able to shoot fairly up to 500 yards. Position Drill and Target Practice were kept up whenever the Troops halted. Advantage was taken of the halt at Jhelum to examine all the weekly and Inefficient men. These were sent back to their States and substitutes sent up.

The Chiefs were called upon to supply Mules for the carriage of ammunition. All responded to this, and on reaching Kohat each Contingent had its complement of good strong serviceable Mules.

On the 13th January all the Contingents at Jhelum commenced their onward march, and after halting at Pinori for 3 days, reached Hussun Abdool on the 27th January. Here orders were received for the Contingents to proceed to Kohat. On arrival at Kohat the Jheend and Kapoorthulla Contingents were assisted to proceed to Bannoo, the other Contingents with the Head Quarters on Thull, to join the Force under Major General Roberts.

The Jheend and Kapoorthulla Contingents proceeded to Bannoo under Captain Rivaz.

Captain Burton, 1st Bengal Cavalry, having been appointed by the Punjab Government to take charge of the Contingents at Bannoo, Captain Rivaz rejoined Head Quarters on being relieved.

The Head Quarters with the Nabha and Fareed Kote Contingents reached Thull on the 19th February, Puttialla on the 22nd February and Nahun, 7th March.

On the 25th February the Nabha and Fareed Kote Contingents occupied the Posts on the right bank of river Kooram, between Thull and Kooram; the Puttialla troops occupying those on the Thull and Kohat Road, and those posts on the left bank of the Kooram. The Contingents also took up the arduous and harrassing duties of escorting Commissariat Convoys to Kooram and back: a duty which they performed most efficiently. The troops suffered much from exposure and the inclemency of the weather, yet their hardship and trials were borne without a murmur. All performed their duties most cheerfully and displayed a soldierlike spirit. All ranks were most eager to learn.

On the 3rd April orders were received directing all troops at Thull to draw free rations from the Commissariat.

On the 17th March the Nabha Contingent was ordered to Buddesh Kheyl, 35 miles from Thull, and directed to garrison that place, a point on the line of General Roberts' communications very liable to attack from the Moozazaie, Zaimukt and other hill tribes. The Nabha Contingent entrenched their camp with great care and skill, and built three towers in it; so that at any time they could move out, leaving their camp to be easily defended by 100 men. The Nabha Contingent patrolled the roads and furnished Guards to protect some 3,000 Commissariat Camels sent to Buddesh Kheyl to graze. These animals themselves are much in demand country round Buddesh Kheyl. Though never attacked they were often threatened, and at times harrassed by small marauding parties. Nabha held this till the 5th of June, when on being relieved by the regular troops they commenced their return march home. Thus, from the 22nd February to 5th June the Contingent held all the posts on General Roberts' line of communication from Kohat to Kooram, and furnished, nearly daily, escorts to Convoys and Officers passing up and down the line. The Troops were kept on the alert by marauders, constantly firing into their camps and piequets, and attempting to plunder at night. They learnt to be sharp and careful on picquet and sentry duty.

Towards the end of March His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief visited the Kooram valley, inspected the Contingent Troops, and expressed himself much pleased with their appearance.

Early in April the Head Quarters of the Puttialla Contingent moved up to Kooram, leaving two Guns, 100 Cavalry and 200 Infantry at Thull. The Fareed Kote and Nahun Troops also remained at Thull.

A Havildar and four Sepoys of the Puttialla Contingent, returning late in the afternoon from Thull to their post at Chupres, partially armed, were attacked 3 miles from Chupree by some 15 Wattazai Zaimusht marauders, the Havildar and one Sepoy killed, and one wounded.

Early in May the Jheend and Kapurthalla Contingents were ordered up from Bannoo to Thull. The Artillery and Cavalry marched round by Kohat, the Infantry by the direct route to Thull.

Captain Abbott, 42nd Native Infantry, was posted for general duty, and joined on the 6th May. He was placed in charge of the posts of Chupri, Mundonia, and Aoligazai.

All the Contingents furnished working parties for making roads, &c., &c. These duties they performed well and cheerfully. The Chiefs were requested to furnish their troops with entrenching tools, at the rate of 15 per cent. This was complied with, and Penori tools were, on payment supplied by the Workshops at Roorkee, and the Contingents were thus enabled to make themselves very useful.

The loss of camels has been considerable, although they have not been subjected to long harrassing marches or any great hardships; thus proving that though of course hard work and starvation alone will kill camels, yet that without these the climate and pasturage of Afghanistan are very fatal to the Indian camel.

Peace having been concluded, the Contingents were on the 3rd June, directed to return to their homes. They marched to Jhelum, much harrassed by cholera, and suffered from heat and want of water. At Jhelum by rail, and the last of the Contingents reached their homes on the 5th July.

The Troops composing the Punjab Chiefs' Contingent, were, on the whole, a fine body of men, and from experience of the Sikh and Punjabi in former wars, I may be concluded that the courage and endurance of the Troops of the Punjab Chiefs' Contingents is quite in keeping with their appearance and physique.

The decision of Government with reference to extra pay and batta, has not been carried out. The Chiefs are not unwilling that any kind of batta or compensation for dearness of provisions should be issued to their troops by our Government; but each month they issued from their own treasury the same amount of compensation for dearness of provisions which our troops in the same district were drawing. The feeling clearly on the subject was, that the Chiefs would lose credit for their Contingents in a far greater proportion than the money saved if they allowed our Government to have any share in the expenses they incurred. This feeling, it is believed, has induced the Altars of the States to keep an account of the free rations they have received from our Government, with a view to paying for them as soon as accounts are settled.

The principles laid down by the Government of India for the exercise of jurisdiction in the Force have not been tested, no crime in camp or in the country has been committed by either soldier or camp follower. This state of discipline reflects high credit on the Military and Political officers of the Force, whose names have been given at the commencement of "the Record of Services."

Appended and marked A. is the Medical Report of Hony. Surgeon-Major Deane. The mortality from pneumonia at the commencement and from cholera at the close of the expedition has been alluded to, but experience shews that scurvy has to be guarded against as much as cholera and pneumonia. A few months in the cold without vegetable diet seems to have produced a considerable amount of this disease, most destructive to the efficiency of any troops.

Marked B. is the report on the Artillery of the Force by Captain Pearson.

Marked C. is a letter from Brigadier-General Godby, Commanding P. F. Force giving high praise to the Jheend and Kapoorthalla troops during their stay at Bannu.

Marked D. is extract from Division Orders by Major General Roberts, C.B., K.C., very complimentary and gratifying to the troops.

Marked E. is the Division order P. C. Contingents, breaking up the European Staff at Jhelum.

Marked F., Return of men of the Contingents killed in action or who died beyond the border.

(By order)
W. C. ANDERSON, Major,
Asst. Adjt. General, Punjab Chiefs' Contingents.
Dated Jhelum, 4th July, 1879.

Dated Camp Jhelum, 4th July 1879.

From Hony. Surgeon Major J. R. Deane, Medical Officer, Punjab Chiefs' Contingent, to Major W. C. Anderson, Asst. Adjutant General, Punjab Chief's Contingent.

The whole of the Punjab Chiefs' Contingent having proceeded by Rail to their States, I have the honor to submit a brief report upon the state of health of the Troops during the period of active service, for the information of Brigadier General Watson, C.B., V.C., Commanding P. C. Contingent.

2. The Contingent began its march from Lahore on the 18th December 1878. All the Troops of the six States had reached the Frontier on the 24th February, 1879 viz.—Puttiala, Nabha, Farid Kot and Nahun at Thull, Kurpurthalla and Jhind at Bunnoo; later these were also moved to Thull.

The return march commenced on the 31st May, and was completed to-day.

3. The sickness and mortality for the whole period, from 18th December 1878 to 3rd July 1879, is shown in the following Table:—

STATES.	Average strength.	Average daily sick per cent of strength.	Actual Deaths.	Deaths per mille of strength, all causes.	Deaths from cholera only per mille of strength.
Patiala	1,223	2·57	26	21·25	6·54
Nabha	755	3·20	14	18·54	7·94
Jhind	805	1·34	23	27·32	0·0
Kapurthalla	627	3·61	34	54·22	19·13
Farid Kot	255	3·94	6	23·52	7·84
Nahun	212	8·06	16	75·47	47·16
Total—	3,877	...	113	30·43	...

THE following circular accompanies the document:—

Simla, July 14.

I am instructed by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor to forward the accompanying report, dated 4th instant, submitted by Brigadier-

last standard by any means shown to an Inter-University match. The Oxford bowling was inferior to that of Cambridge, and Mr. Evans, on whom the hopes of the dark blues chiefly rested, was in nothing like the form he showed in 1878, his one wicket costing 60 runs. Mr. Jellicoe, the slow bowler of the team, too, was unsuccessful, while Mr. A. G. Steel, for Cambridge, with the wicket to help him in the second innings, bowled with greater effect than he has of late, and Messrs. Wood and Ford both came up to their reputation. Mr. Heath, to the gratification of all who admire neat and correct batting, played a really good first innings of forty-five, but, with the exception of Messrs. Webbe, Hirst, and Greene, there was very little batting on the Oxford side, and there was certainly no one up to the standard of the Cambridge captain. Several of the Cantabs failed to come up to their old reputation for scoring, but in both batting and bowling Oxford were the weaker eleven, and the better team certainly won. Cambridge has now won 22 matches, Oxford 21. Eton furnished four of the Cambridge eleven, Harrow, Marlborough, Uppingham, Repton, and Rossall each one, and Messrs. Jones and Wood came, we believe, from minor schools. Of the Oxford eleven four were old Cliftonians, two old Wykehamists, and Eton, Rugby, Hailesbury, and Uppingham each supplied one member. Harrow was not represented, and Mr. M'Lachlan hails, unless we are mistaken, from Loretto School, in Scotland.

NOTTINGHAM V. YORKSHIRE.

Yorkshire won this match by nine wickets. The result brings the two counties on equality as regards gains. Scores:—

Notts.	1st inn.		2nd inn.
Selby, b Hill	22	b Bates	0
Barnes, not out	28	b Bates	16
Oscroft, b Hill	11	b Peate	22
Shrewsbury, b Emmett	13	c Emmett, b Peate	10
Wild, c Lockwood, b Hill	1	b Bates	1
Daft, run out	9	b Peate	3
Shaw, b Bates	10	c Lockwood, b Peate	2
Flowers, run out	2	c Hill, b Peate	28
Scotton, run out	10	not out	14
Wright, b Hill	0	run out	3
Morley, b Hill	7	st Pinder, b Bates	0
Bye 1, l-b 2, w 1	4	Extras	0
Total	117	Total	79

Yorkshire.			
Mr. Walker, b Shaw	0	Mr. Bottomley, b Flowers	17
Ulyett, c Wild, b Morley	81	Hill, st. Wild, b Flowers	5
Hall, b Morley	7	Pinder, not out	5
Lockwood, c Wild, b Morley	18	Peate, b Flowers	0
Bates, c Scotton, b Shaw	15	Byes 3, l-b 3	6
Emmett, c Selby, b Shaw	21	Total	180
Haggas, b Morley	5		

YORKSHIRE (second innings).—Walker (not out), 10; Ulyett, c Barnes, b Flowers, 6; Hall (not out), 2; total 18.

THE DEBAUCH OF PUBLIC OPINION.

THE analysis of English public opinion during the last two or three years would form an instructive chapter in the history of human folly. Its vicissitudes and fluctuations, contradictions and inconsistencies, the suddenness with which it has passed from one point of the compass to the other, its absurdities, extravagances and absolute unreasonableness, have made the most sober and respectable nation in the world the laughing-stock of Europe. Ever since the Bulgarian-atrocities fever set in, we have been outrageously "off our heads." The most pernicious attribute of certain maladies is the legacy of constitutional debility which they usually leave behind them. After typhus, dropsy; after sunstroke, the liability to periodical fits of wild hallucination. Morality, this is the state in which the English public has been since Mr. Gladstone wrote the earliest of his famous pamphlets, and the name of Tatar-Bazardik first became known in Western Europe. We were then not merely agitated: we went clean out of our senses. For the time we were as helpless and as dangerous as the wildest lunatic at Colney Hatch or Hanwell. Of course the reaction was at hand; and six months scarcely elapsed before all that the Turk had been, the Russian was. We discover that the Bulgarian peasant was an impostor; that he was addicted to abominable vices; that if he had received roughish treatment from the Musselman, he not only richly deserved it, but deserved a great deal more. The first outburst of the anti-Russian frenzy was but short-lived; and two days after the rumour arrived that Muscovite army was menacing Constantinople, every man began asking his fellow who and what Russia was that we should fear her so. She was bankrupt of men and money. She could not possibly approach Stamboul. If she approached it she could not enter it; if she entered it she could not hold it. Another week elapsed, and the same wild cry went up before. Russia was not merely threatening the capital of Turkey, but every conceivable point at which the British Empire possessed an interest. Nothing that the Government or that the public press could do to foster and stimulate these paroxysms of insanity was left undone. The policy of Her Majesty's Ministers was mutability itself; the newspapers declared that never had statesmanship been known so wise and strong and good as that of Lord Beaconsfield's Cabinet. It was the programme of the music-hall one day, and of the conventicle the next,—a sort of witches' revel of sham, delusion, trickery, sensation, and surprise.

This is the kind of conduct on the part of a Government which is ruinously destructive of the fibres of national character. For the first time in our history—since it was the first time that a supreme national crisis had coincided with the paramount sovereignty of the democracy—the British multitude was showing of what sort of stuff it was made. All its fickleness, enthusiasm, unreflecting passion, irrational panic, were brought forward into appalling relief. It wanted to be led, and the Government of the day feared and refused to lead it. It wanted to feel the guidance and control of the strong hand, and the Prime Minister laid the reins upon its neck, and implored it to take the bit between its teeth. In the long run these fluctuations of blind mad impulses neutralise themselves. Nothing is done or can be done, because the influence of the controlling mind is not present. It is the business of statesmanship to economise popular enthusiasm to transform it into a practical force. But this is exactly what the present Government has always shrunk from doing. The Premier has dazzled, startled, delighted, and duped the English people; he has never attempted to deal with their "noble rage" as with an agency which it was his peculiar responsibility and mission to moderate and direct. The failure to do this is necessarily attended by sinister symptoms. When the public mind is thoroughly demoralised there must be a correspondence between its action and condition. If it is fed upon tricks, stratagems, falsehood and surprises, its development cannot be healthy. It will find its nutriment in a diet that is essentially poisonous; and will no more relish the words of sense and reason and justice than the jaded palate can enjoy plain healthy English fare. To suppose that after the manner in which Lord Beaconsfield has manipulated the public mind, and indulged every worthless instinct in the English character during the last three years, public opinion should immediately recover its tone, is to suppose that the relation between cause and effect is purely arbitrary. If there were any who indulged this hopeful view, they must have been awoke to a painful sense of their mistake by the experience of the last ten days. The death of the Prince Imperial has presented just those opportunities for a fresh debauch of opinion which the English public was beginning to want. The weather was bad, the times were dull, the policy of the Government was collapsing at every point; we were beginning to grow weary of being reminded that we had won a victory in Afghanistan, and irritated of being told that reverses were befalling us in Zululand. In fact, a sensation was wanted, and the necessary elements of every sensation nowadays are in idol and a victim, a hero and a scapegoat. It would have been its creditable indeed had the Queen or Mr. Bright put pen on record their profound grief at the death of Prince Louis Napoleon. His end and its associations lacked no circumstance of sadness and of horror. But mourning and sympathy were not enough. A fiercer excitement was needed; and the sensation was only complete when the public could relieve its tears of condolence with the Empress at Chiselhurst by hysterical shrieks of cowardice against its countrymen in South Africa.

At this juncture Lord Beaconsfield appeared once again in his customary character. The Prince Imperial was a personage; Lord Chelmsford was a superseded general; Lieutenant Carey was a nobody; it was very desirable for political purposes to withdraw attention from the tardy progress of our arms in South Africa. So last week the Prime Minister rose from his place in the House of Lords, characterising Prince Louis Napoleon's life as "cruelly and needlessly sacrificed," and implicitly formulated the gravest charges against an English general and a lieutenant of foot. Having ascertained from the columns of the morning papers that neither Lieutenant Carey nor Lord Chelmsford had any friends in the press, the Prime Minister proceeded to throw upon these the terrible responsibility of the Prince's death. The event was a congenial topic for the Prime Minister's oratory, as an imminent distraction from, and relief to, the dismal catalogue of British blunders in Zululand. There was, to be sure, the objection that of the manner and cause of the Prince's death no certain information had been received. Even now the conditions of the deplorable event are not fully or accurately ascertained. It seems, from the deferent statements in the papers of Monday last, to be tolerably certain that the reconnaissance party were fired upon, that a hurried stampede followed, that the Prince Imperial was wounded, that he was first trampled beneath the feet of his horse, and then despatched by the Zulu assegais. There is also, perhaps, reason to believe that Lieutenant Carey was under the impression that the Prince was riding close behind him, and if that is the case he may well have considered it his duty to carry out a line of retreat. He should, it may easily be said, have placed this point beyond a doubt, and it is of course conceivable that the young English officer failed to preserve his equanimity at a moment of tragical surprise. On the other hand, it must be remembered that the Prince Imperial himself, and not Lieutenant Carey, was in command of the party. His position was one of extreme difficulty. If he was responsible, in some sense, for the Prince's safety, it was natural that he should display some decision, in spite of his own better judgment, to the Prince's wish. But nothing yet has been positively proved which could substantiate the charge made against Mr. Carey. As regards Lord Chelmsford, it is clear that he is in this matter free from any just blame. But as yet it is altogether premature specifically to condemn any one. There has doubtless been the usual blunder; and the English public, exasperated at a long series of mistakes, of which this is the last, is taught to relieve its feverish irritation and disgust by a furious cry against a young English officer, who is defenceless, and who, till the Court of Inquiry has published its report, will practically be unheard. Never was violence more scandalously done to the British feeling in favour of fair play. Never were sentiments more unworthy allowed to mingle with a generous national grief. At the same time there is nothing to be surprised at in the discreditable exhibition. We are simply now witnessing the recurrence of one of those phases of national emotion which the men whose duty it was to discipline and control them have for some time past considered it politic to do all in their power to stimulate and promote.—*World*, July 2.

THERE were a couple of irate farmers of Yorkshire, and they had a little dispute about some sheep. One jokin conceived the idea that his brother chawbacon had appropriated the woolly quadruped belonging to him. So he selected an animal from the offender's flock which he imagined to be his own, and seizing it by the head ceeayed to drag it into his pen. The other tiller of the soil was in the vicinity, and just as the unoffending sheep was being hauled off, sprang to the rescue, and got a firm grip of the animal's tail. A pulling match ensued—a kind of agricultural tug of war—Mr. Turniptops sticking his heels into the ground and wrenching away at the sheep's head, and Mr. Mangel Wurzel, having spat in his hands, holding on to the tail with the tenacity of a horse-leech. This inspiriting little pastime went on for some time, the grinning spectators betraying the utmost anxiety to learn the exact extent to which a sheep would stretch. But at length the tail-gripper abandoned his hold and smote his antagonist on the face. This led to his being fined the sum of five shillings by a local magistrate. The unhappy sheep, had no redress whatever, which seems somewhat hard.

ANEMIC for several years past, I could neither stand nor digest any food. Few bottles of Dusart's syrup have brought back my appetite and restored my former strength. I likewise gave this medicine to a young rickety infant of mine; all traces of disease disappeared and the child's constitution is well-developed.—Mrs. JOHNSON, Washington, U.S.

COURT MARTIAL REFORM.

NOBODY will doubt that Mr. Holms is thoroughly sincere in his projects of military reform, but it is possible for sincerity to outrun discretion and common sense. Amongst the many matters connected with the Army which he would see improved, is the system of courts martial; and with this view he brought forward a very extraordinary proposition before the committee now discussing the Army Discipline Bill. Mr. Holms seems to think that the British soldier, when brought to trial before a regimental court-martial, has not full justice done to him under the present system, which only allows of officers being members of the court. He would, therefore, accord to the delinquent private a similar privilege to that allowed to members of the Upper House. He would have him tried by his peers. To ensure this, he proposed that two non-commissioned officers and two privates should sit as members of every regimental court-martial, the others to consist of one captain as president with two first lieutenants and two second lieutenants. This extraordinary suggestion was, of course, opposed by the Government, and by all the members in committee who had any practical knowledge of the working of military courts. To officers and soldiers the idea was of course absurd of Private Thomas Atkins sitting in judgment on a brother private; to have passed such an amendment would have been to have made military discipline a farce. The rank and file of the Army would be the first to laugh at an innovation which would strip regimental courts-martial of the little dignity which is still left to them. So far from it being advisable to lower the status of such courts, it has been questioned whether it would not be an improvement to revert to the old system under the first Mutiny Act, when no officer below the rank of captain was eligible as a member. A court-martial whose members are chiefly young subalterns just passed the qualifying time required to constitute them military judges, has often been guilty of mistakes which have involved the miscarriage of justice. To add to these a couple of private soldiers, would hardly be to add to the wisdom or dignity of the tribunal. The private soldier neither desires nor would benefit by such a change. But it has been urged that by allowing non-commissioned officers to sit with commissioned officers as members of a regimental court-martial a compliment would be paid to the former, which they would appreciate and which would have a beneficial effect in keeping up a high tone and character in the non-commissioned ranks. But the question is fraught with difficulties. In the first place, the non-commissioned officer of supposed experience and judgment sufficient to qualify him to sit as a member of a military court can hardly be obtained under the present system of short service. We have an army of boys with boy sergeants to train them. Education has done much to render the sergeant of to-day more eligible for a higher position than were the sergeants of former years, but all the learning of the schools cannot give the judgment and mental discipline which come only by experience. This journal has ever been foremost in advocating the cause of the non-commissioned officer, whose position it desires to see improved in many ways. But, unfortunately, the power to cause that improvement does not rest with the pen of the journalist, but with the purse-strings of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. If honorable members who look in their professions of sympathy with the non-commissioned ranks of the Army would but see that the question of improving and elevating the position of those ranks is one more of money than of sentiment, practical results would follow which would be of wider and more lasting benefit to the service than many of the wild suggestions which would-be military reformers are continually bringing forward. The non-commissioned officer wants a more substantial and sensible recognition of his position and responsibilities than the mere privilege of sitting with non-commissioned officers on regimental courts-martial.—*United Service Gazette.*

THE *Rangoon Times* states that those in charge of the Indian Government vessel Constance at Port Blair, undertook to heave her down a short time ago, for some purpose or other, and they carried their operations to such an extent that they capsized her and she now lies at the bottom in seven fathoms of water.

CHOLERA AT ASSENSOLE.—Cholera is said to have broken out in the English quarters at Asensole amongst the employés of the East India Railway Company. Two cases only are reported to have occurred simultaneously on the 21st July, and one of them proved fatal; the other is slowly improving. It is said to have first broken out about the beginning of the month, in the village north of Asensole, outside the Company's compound, inhabited mostly by the workmen of the Locomotive Department and the servants of the European and East Indian officers and employés of the Company.—*Englishman.*

A WATERY EXCUSE.—Mr. Charles Louth, a cowkeeper, of Lincoln, appeared at the Police-court in that city recently, charged with selling milk too much diluted, or in other words containing water to the extent of 20 per cent. To his credit Mr. Louth admitted the accuracy of the conclusions arrived at by means of the lactometer, but excused himself on the ground that the dilution was brought about purely by accident. His wife, he said, who was in the habit of rinsing out the cans, received some bad news by telegram on the afternoon in question, had forgotten to take the water out of one of the vessels, and the milk had been inadvertently put in with it. The magistrates appeared, however, to look upon the explanation as a "shallow one," and inflicted a fine. There is a fine moral in this case for the dairyman.

THERE are one or two places in England so healthy that the inhabitants have to go into the next parish to die. At least, so local tradition says. Market Drayton must be one of them. The sanitary inspector's report shows us that no fewer than seventeen persons succumbed in that place died of old age during 1877, three of them running up to 90. The best case in point, however, is that of a woman, of eighty-five summers, who at the age of seventeen married a Waterloo veteran, and who subsequently was led to the altar no fewer than four times. This very-much-married lady survived her latest husband for a considerable time. Market Drayton women are evidently good stayers, as it appears that out of the seventeen persons dying from old age thirteen of them were women. A branch life insurance office would pay well in that place.

MISS LIZZIE GREN, of Delphos, Ohio, has just achieved a grand coup. She was courted by a Mr. Neemier, and at length promised to become his wife. The swain, however, deeply wounded her susceptibilities by bragging of his fortune, and led her to infer that he was intent on raising her, as it were, from the slough, by making her his wife. Lizzie bore it all silently, but resolved that her time would come. It did—on the wedding day. Purse-pound Neemier led her to the altar. He was surrounded by all his "swell" friends, and had made it known that a *dejeuner* of unexampled splendour had been prepared. Lizzie was pale, but calm and resolute. The clergyman asked her if she would take that man to be her wedded husband, and there was an awkward pause. At length, deliberately gazing round upon the high-born company with her sweet eyes, she replied "No." That bloated millionaire felt "small potatoes," to say the least of it. Smaller, if anything, as Lizzie triumphantly sailed out of action with flying colours and sweet contentment at heart.

THE MAID OF THE MISSED.—"Honour and shame from no condition rise, act well your part—there all the honour lies." And she had acted well her part for over 20 years, but it was a poor part, which makes all the difference in the world, sometimes. She started out in society very young and with dire intent in her heart. She went forth to toy with the world and vanquish it. She hoped and to throw their crushed and bleeding hearts into a pile, only to be removed by the Board of Health. Such was she, whose name shall be nameless. Yellow coloured literature, ten-cent fiction, blood-curdling love stories prepared her for the conflict. Pretty, curly-headed, winning, romantic, and never conscience-stricken. Her "text book" taught her no conscience. Never herself a captive, but ever leading others captive. Time enough for her to yield after all her victims, had yielded. . . . 'Tis 20 years since then—since she started out in society. Her teeth are still pearly—the dentist selected the handsomest from his stock when he made them. Her hair is still auburn, except the small portion not easily removed from her head, and which flutters in the morning breeze like the whipped end of a jute clothes-line; her cheek retains its "bloom of youth"—sold by all druggists; her conquests are over, and she is still single. She has time now to repent, and is repenting. Show her a hero now, and she would win him if she could, but she probably couldn't. Nary a crushed and bleeding heart would she heave among the rubbish now. She begins to see too late that life and its realities are not faithfully pourtrayed by writers of sensational fiction, and that her part in the drama, though acted well, was ill chosen. Such, in brief, is the history of the "Maid of the Missed," and again we are called upon to inquire, "What shall we do with our girls?" Suppose we be generous and give them a 25 cent. cook book instead of a dime novel; access to good company instead of bad books, and to good libraries instead of bad company.

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